The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4883. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

The Luxemburg Treaty Signed by France and Prussia.

Motion to Grant a New Trial to McCafferty and Meany Denied.

The City of London Votes a Statue to George Peabody.

Female Suffrage Rejected by Parliament.

The Government on a Copyhold Franchise.

Opening of the Austrian Parliament.

Rumored Confirmation of Turkish Defeats in Candia.

THE LUXEMBURG QUESTION.

The Treaty Signed by Napoleon and the King of Prussia.

LONDON, Sunday, May 19—Evening.

The Luxemburg question may now be regarded as finally settled, for the Emperor NAPOLEON, and King WILLIAM, of Prussia, have signed the treaty looking to that end.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Progress of the Reform Bill.

LONDON, Monday, May 20—Midnight.

In the House of Commons to-night an amendment to the Reform Bill granting female suffrage was rejected by 123 majority.

A division also took place on the amendment proposing a copyhold franchise, in which the Derby Government was defeated.

The Fenians—Motions for New Trials Denied.

DUBLIN, Sunday, May 19—Evening.

The motions for new trials in the cases of MCCAFFERTY and MEANY, the Fenians who were recently found guilty, have been denied.

The Miantonomoh.

LONDON, Monday, May 20—Noon.

Dispatches have been received here announcing the arrival of the United States iron-clad *Miantonomoh* at Gibraltar.

The Peabody Statue.

LONDON, Sunday, May 19—Evening.

The City of London has voted £500 toward the erection of the statue to GEORGE PEABODY.

Laying the Corner-stone of the Hall of Arts.

LONDON, Monday, May 20.

Queen VICTORIA to-day laid the corner-stone of the Hall of Arts in the presence of a vast assemblage. The ceremonies were magnificent and impressive, and the enthusiasm of the populace was very great.

The Fenian McCafferty Sentenced to be Hanged.

DUBLIN, Monday, May 20.

The prisoner MCCAFFERTY, convicted of high treason, was to-day sentenced to be hanged on the 12th of next June.

CANDIA.

Reported Confirmation of the Rumors of Turkish Defeats.

LONDON, Monday, May 20—Evening.

The latest and most trustworthy accounts received here of the recent fighting in the Island of Candia appear to confirm the report that OMAR PASHA has been defeated by the Cretans.

AUSTRIA.

Opening of the Parliament.

VIENNA, Monday, May 20.

The opening of the Imperial Reichsrath of Austria took place to-day.

EGYPT.

The Viceroy Granted the Title of King.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Monday, May 20.

The Sultan has granted the title of King to the Viceroy of Egypt.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Atlantic Cable of 1866.

The officers of the Atlantic Cable Company report that the trouble on the sub-marine cable has been located at a point less than three miles from the telegraphic station at Heart's Content, and that there will be no delay in making the necessary repairs and restoring the cable of 1866 to a good working condition. There has been no interruption to the working of the cable of 1865.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Monday, May 20—10 o'clock A. M.

The Money market has not yet opened for the transaction of business.

For Consols there is a somewhat better feeling.

United States Five-twenty Bonds and Erie Railway Shares are considered easier, but not quotably lower than at the close on Saturday evening.

LONDON, Monday, May 20—Noon.

Consols are firm at 92¼ for money.

American Securities opened at the following quotations:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	72½
Illinois Central Railway Shares	76¼
Erie Railway Shares	42

LONDON, Monday, May 20—Evening.

Consols have been steadily advancing during the day, and closed at 93 for money.

American Securities have all improved, and closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	72¾
Illinois Central Railway shares	76½
Erie Railway Shares	42½

FRANKFORT, Monday, May 20—Evening.

United States Bonds close to-day at 77¼.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, May 20—10 A. M.

The Cotton market continues steady and prices remain without change.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, May 20—Noon.

COTTON—The market opened firm but quiet at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands	11⅝d.
Middling Orleans	11¾d.

It is estimated that the sales of the day will not exceed 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn opens at a decline of 6d.; sales of mixed Western at 40s. 6d. ℔ quarter. Wheat—Western Red, 13s. 9d., and White California, 14s. 6d. ℔ cental. Barley, 4s. 9d. ℔ 60 lbs. Oats, 3s. 6d. ℔ 45 lbs. Peas, 42s. 6d. ℔ quarter for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Prime Eastern Mess, 79s. Beef—Extra prime Mess, 127s. 6d. ℔ bbl. Bacon, 39s. for Cumberland Cut Middles. Lard, 51s. 6d. for American. Cheese—Fine, 67s. ℔ cwt.

PRODUCE—Ashes—Pots 33s. ℔ cwt. Resin—Common Wilmington 7s.; fine American 13s. ℔ cwt. Spirits Turpentine 35s. 3d. Tallow 43s. 9d. Petroleum—Spirits 11d.: Refined 1s. 3d. ℔ gallon. Cloverseed has advanced to 50s. ℔ cwt. for American Red.

LONDON, Monday, May 20—Noon.

SUGAR—No. 12 Dutch Standard is quoted at 24s.

OILS—Market steady; Linseed £39 10s.; Sperm £131; Whale £39; Crude Calcutta Linseed 65s.; Linseed Cakes £9 15s.

IRON—Sales of Scotch Pig at 53s. 6d. ℔ ton, mixed numbers.

LONDON, Monday, May 20—Evening.

COTTON—The market became easier as the day advanced, and closed at a decline of ⅛d. ℔ lb. The following are the last authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands	11¼d.
Middling Orleans	11⅝d.

The sales of the day reached 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market for Breadstuffs to-day has been inactive, with a downward tendency. Corn has still further declined; Mixed Western closed at 40s. ℔ quarter. Wheat nominal at previous quotations. Oats, 3s. 6d. Barley, 4s. 9d.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market is steady and prices are unchanged.

PRODUCE—Fine American Resin is 6d. lower; sales at 12s. 6d.; common Wilmington steady at 7s. ℔ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 35s. 3d. Petroleum—11d. for Spirits, and 1s. 3d. for Refined. Other articles unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, May 20—Evening.

SUGAR—Market closed quiet, but quotations show no change.

IRON—Steady at 53s. 6d. for Scotch Pigs.

OILS—Quotations unchanged.

ANTWERP, Monday, May 20—Evening.

PETROLEUM—Sales of Standard White at 42f. 50c. ℔ bbl.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Monday, May 20.

The Cunard steamship *Malta*, Capt. MCMICKAN, which left New-York on the 8th inst., and the Inman steamship *City of Paris*, which left New-York on the 11th, arrived at this port to-day and sailed again for Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Monday, May 20.

The steamship *Western Metropolis*, Capt. WEIR, which left New-York on the 4th of May, arrived here to-day on her way to Bremen.

A HUNT FOR JUAREZ.

Trip of Mr. Campbell's Bearer of Dispatches—His Interviews with Berriozabal, Gomez and Juarez.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, May 16.

Among the arrivals in this city this morning was Mr. WHITE, the swift messenger sent to Mexico by Mr. CAMPBELL, in accordance with the instructions of Mr. SEWARD. He brings sealed dispatches to Minister CAMPBELL from President JUAREZ, the contents of which are unknown. Arrived at Brownsville, he wrote out for the *Ranchero* an account of his trip, from which we make the subjoined extracts:

Crossing the Rio Grande, from Brownsville to Matamoras, Mr. WHITE immediately had an interview with Gen. BERRIOZABAL, the Governor of Tamaulipas, whom he describes as a large, stout man, about 35 years of age, of quite dark complexion, intelligent countenance, full whiskers, and a perfect gentleman in his address and general "make up," and speaking broken English. Gen. BERRIOZABAL immediately gave Mr. WHITE a letter, accrediting him to Gen. GOMEZ, commanding at Monterey, and ordered a mounted escort to accompany him to the latter point.

He left Matamoras on Monday, April 15, and arrived at Monterey the evening of the 16th—distance, 275 miles. On the evening of his arrival, Mr. WHITE had an interview with Gen. GOMEZ, who is a small, lightly-built man of about fifty years, of dark complexion, with a clean-shaven, intelligent face, and who speaks no English. Gen. GOMEZ gave him all the necessary information in an affable and gentlemanly manner, and on the morning of the 17th Mr. WHITE renewed his journey toward San Luis by stage.

INTERVIEW WITH JUAREZ.

Arriving in San Luis on Sunday evening, April 21, at 4 o'clock, Mr. WHITE immediately delivered his dispatches. The next day he had three interviews with the heads of Government, including President JUAREZ and a number of his Secretaries, and at 12 o'clock on Monday night had concluded all his business, and was ready to leave Tuesday morning on the return trip.

JUAREZ is a slow-motioned, stout, heavy-built man, about 50 years of age; a full-blooded Indian, with short, straight black hair and eyes, a clean-shaven, broad and coarse-featured face, expressive of much determination and general intelligence, and has a large and well-set head. He was dressed with much taste and neatness, in black broadcloth, and for a man of his size and general "make-up," has a good address, and a most easy, if not to say graceful, gait and carriage of person. His utterance is slow, and marked with much decision; he, however, speaks no English.

Mr. WHITE was treated by JUAREZ and his officials with much courtesy and consideration; in fact, the deportment of all the Mexican officials with whom his mission brought him in contact, was of such a character as would suggest the idea that it was intended to convey a favorable impression of the Liberal cause and Government, through him, to the United States authorities. San Luis is a large city of 50,000 people, well supplied with good water from wells. There are a number of heights around it which could be made excellent defences for the city. It contains a magnificent cathedral, innumerable churches, and a splendid theatre. The Governor's palace is also a splendid structure, fronting on a fine plaza.

Mr. WHITE made the round trip, 1,700 miles, inside of fifteen days, two days and three nights of which he laid over at Monterey and San Luis.

Laying of a Corner-Stone at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, May 20.

The corner-stone of a new Unitarian Church was laid in this city to-day. Col. JAMES M. THOMPSON, of Thompson's Express, delivered the principal address. The edifice will be built of freestone, and will cost $115,000, and will be one of the finest churches in the country.

The Legislative Committee on Fisheries arrived in this city to-night, and to-morrow will inspect the Holyoke Dam, and decide upon the best means of building up fisheries to restore shad and salmon to the upper Connecticut. They will hold a conference with the New-Hampshire Commissioners on the matter.

The Superior Court commenced in this city to-day Judge REED, late Attorney-General, presiding. The docket comprises over three hundred cases.

Six Persons Burned to Death in a Michigan Poorhouse.

DETROIT, Monday, May 20.

The Ingham County, Michigan, Poorhouse was destroyed by fire to-day. Six inmates perished in the flames.

Five thousand dollars have been forwarded to Cincinnati, from Detroit, for the relief of the destitute in the South.

All the Committees for the Constitutional Convention at Lansing have been appointed, and that body is now ready for business.

KING, the Saginaw murderer, has not yet been apprehended.

Fenian Meeting at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 20.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Fenians was held to-night at the Academy of Music. Col. ROBERTS, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, delivered a lecture on "England and its Piracies." He was followed by Col. MORRISON, of Illinois, who depicted the wrongs of Ireland, and appealed to Irishmen for their redress. The names of BURKE and other Irish heroes were cheered enthusiastically.

New School Presbyterian General Assembly.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Monday, May 20.

At the meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly, this morning, resolutions were introduced by Mr. FISHER HOME, of Brooklyn, sending greetings and Christian salutations to the Old School Assembly, sitting at Cincinnati, desiring and praying for them the presence of the sole head of the Church in their deliberations.

The Irish delegation being expected here to-morrow, the reception was made the order for to-morrow morning.

Rev. E. J. ADAMS, a colored man, from South Carolina, was heard by invitation. He spoke in behalf of the colored people at the South, both for political and religious advancement and aid.

The Judicial Committee reported in the matter of the appeal of SILAS MILLER from the action of the Synod of Illinois, and the report was made the order for this afternoon.

The Assembly then adopted an overture from the Second Presbyterian Church of Galesburgh, Ill., making April 15 a day of fasting and prayer.

The invitation of the Young Men's Christian Association of New-York to young men visiting that City, to accept its hospitality and care, was indorsed by the Assembly, and it was ordered that all pastors and laymen arrange for systematic contributions once a year in their several churches, in aid of the objects represented by the Boards and Committees of this Assembly.

Politics in Tennessee—Convention of Blacks in Knoxville.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Monday, May 20.

The Radical blacks of this county held a large and enthusiastic Convention to-day. Over eight hundred voters marched in procession. They called upon Gov. BROWNLOW at his home. He told them that he was too feeble to make a speech, but that he was their friend; that the Radical Party enfranchised them; that it was their privilege to hold meetings, march in procession, and vote as they pleased, and that as Governor of the State he would protect them in their rights with all the power in his hands.

The meeting resolved to support Gov. BROWNLOW and all the Radical ticket. Speeches were made by Prof. HUGHES and Rev. Mr. ANDERSON, of this city, and a Rev. Mr. BRAHMIN, of Greenville, all colored men. The blacks in East Tennessee will vote solidly for BROWNLOW.

Capt. CHAMBERS' Company Scott County Militia have been ordered to Anderson County, to remain there during Court, in which several important suits of a political nature are to be tried. Other companies are soon to be mustered and ordered into active service.

The wheat and fruit crops look fine.

The Military Take Charge of Mobile—The City Police Suspended.

MOBILE, Monday, May 20.

The following order was issued yesterday evening:

POST HEADQUARTERS, MOBILE, May 19.

Gen. SWAYNE, commanding the District of Alabama, directs the issue of the following orders to prevent further violence growing out of the disturbed condition of affairs:

The undersigned assumes the maintenance of public order in the City of Mobile. The city police administration is suspended. Special policemen or members of the old force will be employed when necessary. Breaches of the city ordinances will be tried as heretofore. Violations of the public peace and of existing order will be dealt with by the military. Out-of-door congregations after nightfall are prohibited. When a public demonstration is intended, notice must be filed in the Mayor's office in season to permit the presence of such a police force as may be essential. Individuals will be held to a strict responsibility for the publication of articles commending or inciting riot or violence, for using incendiary language and for the occurrence of disorder in places of public entertainment.

(Signed) J. L. SHEPHERD, Colonel Commanding.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 20.

The *Democrat* this morning, in discussing the presidential question, utters the following language: "There is a statesman who has been the military superior of all our Generals, and whose party the war has been not less deserving of honor, than that of the bravest hero that ever slept on a hard fought field. There is one such man, and but one, the Secretary of War, EDWIN M. STANTON."

It also favors the selection of the Vice President from Missouri, and says: "of all the former Slave States, no other so well deserves the honor, and no other can more justly claim for her leaders in this struggle, the confidence and the gratitude of the nation."

Emigrants for Liberia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, May 20.

The ship *Golconda* cleared to-day for Liberia. She will carry out about 300 negro emigrants. Many more had engaged passage, but, having since made satisfactory contracts here, or owing to their changed *status* under the Reconstruction Act, they now decline leaving.

The Break in the Erie Canal.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Monday, May 20.

The break in the canal which occurred on the seven-mile level at this city, on Thursday night, has been repaired, and the levels are now rapidly filling. Navigation will be resumed to-morrow.

Meeting of the National Typograhical Union at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, May 20.

The printers are making extensive preparations for the meeting of the National Typographical Union on the 1st of June. Rooms have been engaged for the delegates at the Overton House.

Arrival of Gen. Grant at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, May 20.

Gens. GRANT and COMSTOCK, with their families, reached here this afternoon from Richmond. Gen. GRANT left his family at the Chesapeake Hospital to spend the Summer months, and proceeded to Washington to-night.

Hebrew Fair in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 20.

A Fair commenced at the Concordia Opera House to-day, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the completion of the Hebrew Hospital for the benefit of indigent persons of all denominations.

Use of Stamps in Partition Deeds, &c.—Letter from the Treasury Department.

The following letter has been addressed to a law firm in this City:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, May 14, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: I reply to your letter of the 9th inst., that in estimating stamp duties this office has made a distinction between joint tenants by common law and tenants in common; but as all joint tenants by the laws of New-York are tenants in common, the same rule would apply to both.

Partition deeds between tenants in common need not be stamped as conveyances, inasmuch as there is no sale of realty, but merely a marking out or a defining of the boundaries of the part belonging to each; but where money or other valuable consideration is paid by one co-tenant to another for equality of partition, there is a sale to the extent of such consideration, and the conveyance by the party receiving it should be stamped accordingly.

Partition deeds, however, should be stamped as agreements. Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Messrs. EMERSON & GOODRICH, Counselors-at-Law.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—The Morris and Essex Railroad Company have purchased several acres of land in Chatham township, adjoining the Passaic River, where, it is said, they are about to erect buildings for a large locomotive station and repair shops. They are also building a cistern, which they will fill from the Passaic by an Ericsson engine, to supply their locomotives with water. It is further said that the Chatham depot is to be removed a short distance below its present situation, and that the Railroad Company have extensive improvements in contemplation at various points. The double track is now completed and mostly in use between Chatham and Hoboken. The coal traffic averages about 900 tons per day, the freight traffic is very large, and the passenger continually on the increase.—*Newark Advertiser, May 15.*

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 20.

CENSUS STATISTICS.

The Bureau of Statistics is making preparations to take the census of 1870, through the internal revenue organization. Director DELMAR has been superintending a series of statistical exercise drills, the results of one of which afford remarkable proof of the thorough organization of the various bureaus of the Treasury Department. He has taken a census of the numbers of the entire population of the country already, and that, too, without any expense whatever except for stationery. The census was quietly but thoroughly taken during six weeks of last November and December, and is, in most cases, the result of actual count in the revenue districts. The details will not be furnished to the public until they have undergone careful revision and arrangement. The returns from a few of the remote mountain districts of the country are the only ones not deemed satisfactory. The present census shows the total population of the thirty-seven States in November and December last to have been 34,100,265, and of the States and Territories taken together, 34,505,882. In most of the Southern States there has been a decrease of population. In the Eastern States a small increase, and with the Western States a large increase. The results are supported in every instance by the State census of 1865 so far, and, taken in comparison with the census of 1860, is as follows: Thirty-seven States, a few of which were then Territories, numbered 31,218,021 inhabitants, and the total States and Territories 31,443,321. The total increase since 1860 has therefore been 3,062,561, which, in view of the late extended conflict, demonstrates the extraordinary recuperative powers of the country. The population of the District of Columbia is given at 118,867, with a majority of several thousand females over males.

MR. SUMNER'S SPEECH ON THE RUSSIAN TREATY.

Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, when the Russian-American treaty was before the Senate, it having been reported by him from the Committee on Foreign Relations, made a speech of nearly three hours' duration. This was in Executive Session. He has recently written out at length the argument he then submitted in favor of its ratification, which it is understood is in the hands of the printer, and will soon be given to the public.

THE RECONSTRUCTION ACT.

The Attorney-General having been before the Judiciary Committee of the House all day, the effect of the interruption of his pressing official engagements must postpone the completion of the opinion upon reconstructive matters. Nothing as yet has been imparted to the correspondents of the Press calculated to afford satisfaction to the general curiosity, beyond the previous intimations of the progress making in the opinion, and the arduousness of the Attorney-General's labors.

The importance of the forthcoming advice upon the Reconstruction Acts from the Attorney-General has rendered public expectation somewhat impatient. It has been generally supposed that his interpretations of the various and novel questions involved would all be embodied in a single opinion, shortly to be promulgated.

But it is said practical operation of the measures, by developing new questions for solution almost every day, keep that official's hands full of the subject, though the first advisory communication will doubtless embrace all the main principles.

THE FREEDMEN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Brevet Major-Gen. N. A. MILES, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of North Carolina, in his report for the month of April, represents a satisfactory condition of affairs in that State. The majority of all classes appear to be moving in their respective spheres with a determination of purpose calculated to produce good results. Notwithstanding much destitution prevails, there are encouraging prospects of its being materially decreased. Crops bid fair for a large yield, and early fruits and vegetables will soon be available. The advancing Spring offers many opportunities to labor, and there are but few localities where those so disposed cannot obtain at least a partial support. The very liberal donations from Northern philanthropists, in conjunction with the facilities offered by the recent resolutions of Congress, have enabled the Bureau to reach cases of destitution unknown heretofore, or unable to be reached by the Government. Farmers are working to the fullest possible extent of their resources, and large tracts of land which have until now remained forests, or which have for years remained idle, have been taken up by energetic freedmen who are busy with their operations, showing conclusively by the results already obtained, that the great experiment of free labor is a success. As a general rule contracts are strictly observed by both parties interested, and complaints of wrongs or injuries are seldom heard. The educational work continues with unabated ardor, notwithstanding the season has arrived when many are called to the field of manual labor. The monthly returns show a much more gratifying result than for any corresponding period of the year previous. Gen. MILES also says: "The initiatory steps taken toward giving the colored people their rights of representation already gives evidence of its influence in the development of their manhood in a quiet manner, indicating their appreciation of their position, unattended by any evidences of elatedness, but with an earnestness of purpose characterized by moderation and proper reasoning."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT PRINTING.

The Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department has completed the printing of the 3 per cent. certificates to take the place of the compound-interest notes. There are only two denominations—$5,000 and $10,000. Fifty millions is the limit which will be outstanding at any one time, and will form a portion of the reserved fund of the National Banks.

Fractional currency to the extent of $75,000 a day is being printed.

PERSONAL.

The Attorney-General will leave this city to-morrow for New-York, where he will remain only a short time. The object of his visit is to consult his oculist with regard to a disease of the eye.

THE CONSCIENCE FUND.

The Conscience Fund of the Treasury Department was still further increased to-day by the receipt of two letters, both from New-York, one containing $50 and the other $30, which the senders consider to be the property of the Government. These conscience cases, for the greater part, rise from business transactions during the late war.

ARMY BULLETIN.

Post-Chaplain David White, U. S. A., has been granted four months' leave of absence from the 1st of June; Brevet Col. F. J. Crilly, A. Q. M., granted thirty days' leave of absence; Second Lieut. W. W. Dougherty, Eighteenth Infantry, granted twenty days' delay in reporting to his regiment; Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. R. Dunkelberger, First Cavalry, been ordered to accompany the recruits for the Eighth Cavalry to California.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Detached—Acting Ensign A. T. West from the *Sabine* and ordered to the *Don*; Acting Ensign Charles Halt from the *Don* and ordered to the *Onward*; Acting Master W. E. H. Fentress from the *Canandaigua* and granted the usual leave for honorable discharge; Acting Volunteer Lieut. Henry J. Coop and Acting Master N. A. Blume from the *Onward* and granted the usual leave for honorable discharge.

The following detachments, with the usual leave for honorable discharge, have also been ordered: Acting Ensign J. F. Blanchard, and Mates E. E. Bradbury and John McManus, from the *Miantonomoh*; Acting Ensign James H. Delano, from the *Augusta*; Acting Ensign E. J. G. Mackie, from the *Shamrock*, and Henry J. Wende, from the *De Soto*; Commander E. G. Grafton has been ordered to command the *Shamrock*; Acting Master Henry R. Baker, ordered to the *Sabine*; Acting Assistant Surgeon D. C. Burleigh, ordered to the Naval Hospital at Washington.

The following have been placed on leave for honorable discharge: Acting Masters R. B. Brown, Wm. Hanson and F. M. Paine, and Acting Ensigns George V. Meade and James McDonald, and Surgeon Robert Woodworth have been placed on the retired lists. Second Lieut. Wm. S. Muse, of the Marine Corps, has been promoted to a First Lieutenantcy.

The following have been honorably discharged the naval service: Acting Ensign Henry Taylor, from the 12th of May; Acting Ensigns John G. Koehler and H. E. Ferkham, and Mates F. A. Draw and Franklin Grant from the 13th of May; J. F. Houghton, Acting Assistant Paymaster, from Oct. 26, 1865.

THE CORIELL MURDER.

Trial of Bridget Durgan at New-Brunswick, N. J.—The Indictment—Address of the District-Attorney—Testimony for the Prosecution—Another Murder.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Monday, May 20, 1867.

The trial of BRIDGET DURGAN, charged with the murder of Mrs. MARY ELLEN CORIELL, (with whom she was living as a servant,) at Newmarket, N. J., on the night of Feb. 25, 1867, was commenced at 11 A. M. to-day in the Court of Oyer and Terminer at this place, before Judge VREDENBURGH presiding, Associate Justices BROWN, DECKER and COOK, and a Jury. The Court-room was crowded by an audience that manifested intense interest in the case. The accused sat beside her counsel. She is an ordinary-looking Irish girl, with plain features, that are not very expressive. She was plainly clad. Beyond a little nervousness during the reading of the indictment and the District-Attorney's address, there was nothing in her demeanor to indicate how deeply she was interested in the proceedings. GEORGE M. ROBESON, Attorney-General, and District-Attorney CHARLES M. HERBERT are the counsel for the prosecution; and the accused is represented by GARNETT B. ADRAIN and WILLIAM H. LEUPP.

After some delay, the following jurymen were sworn: John Harding, Peter A. Vanderwenter, Lyons S. Gulick, John Van Dyke, Geo. Grant, Jacob Scudder, Wm. S. Myrick, Abraham Messler, Hugh Simmons, Peter S. Garretson, David Wood and Robert Skillman. The District-Attorney read the indictment in which the accused is charged in four counts with inflicting, with a butcher knife, a mortal wound on the left side of the neck, and with inflicting wounds on the head, face, neck, breast, stomach and other parts of the body of the murdered woman with some sharp instrument unknown.

Mr. CHARLES M. HERBERT, District-Attorney, addressed the jury. He said this was no common case of homicide that they were about to investigate. A lovely woman, adorned with all the virtues of a wife and mother, in her own house is butchered by a fiend. The Grand Jury of the county had presented an indictment charging BRIDGET DURGAN with the commission of this heinous crime. They were selected to say whether this charge was true. The District-Attorney recited the circumstances of the case. He recounted that the prisoner aroused the neighbors shortly after midnight on the morning of Feb. 25, who, on proceeding to the house of Dr. CORIELL found that it had been fired, and found the body of Mrs. CORIELL still warm and bleeding, with a wound in the left side of the neck and other wounds on other parts of the body. The knife with which the murder was committed was a knife that belonged in the family and was found afterward in an outhouse to which the prisoner was seen to go at 4 o'clock on the morning of the murder. There was blood on her skirt when she went to the neighbors'. There were three cuts on the inside of the forefinger of her right hand made by clasping the knife. Dr. CORIELL had left his house at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and returned to find his wife murdered and his child motherless. Mr. HEBERT enlarged upon the demeanor of the prisoner, who had tried to fasten the crime on others, and had not shown that natural agitation which she should have evinced under the circumstances. He charged the jury to fling away prejudice, and invoked the aid of omniscience in reaching a right result. Mr. HEBERT made an eloquent address. The following testimony for the prosecution was now adduced:

Nathan Barr, of Newmarket, N. J., sworn: I made this survey of a portion of Newmarket. (A map showing the location of Dr. Coriell's house and the dwellings of his neighbors was shown to the jury; also a diagram of Dr. Coriell's house, made by the witness, who explained both.)

Cornelius Powell, cabinetmaker, of New-Brunswick, N. J., sworn: I made the wooden model of Dr. Coriell's house now exhibited to the Court; it is an accurate model.

Dr. Wm. Wallace Coriell, sworn: On the 25th of February last I resided at Newmarket, N. J.; my wife, child, Asa Bush, Bridget Durgan and myself comprised my family; my wife's name was Mary Ellen Coriell; I left home about half-past five P. M. that day; I left my wife, child, Bridget Durgan and I think Ellen Doyle there; I don't know whether Bush was there or not. Bridget first came to my house Oct. 22 last; she remained with me, except two or three days during the holidays, till Feb. 25, employed as servant; I had told my wife to discharge her when the month was up. [Objected to and excluded.] I have not heard Bridget say that she was discharged; my wife was alive when I left the house that night; she was dressed in a black merino dress—entirely black; I do not know whether the defendant had on a white skirt; I would probably have remarked it if she had; it was not her custom to wear one while at work. [The witness examined and explained the model of his house previously presented to the Court.] There is no communication between the bedroom of the defendant and the upper story; the hall and the part east of that is a two-story house, one story and a garret. [The witness explained the position of the furniture in the kitchen and in the bedroom of his wife.] The door of the office in which I kept medicines, which led to the piazza, was usually kept locked; the secretary in the bedroom contained papers, day-books, ledgers and various account-books, and about $60 in paper money; I usually kept money there; I do not know whether the defendant knew that; I have not, to my knowledge, gone there for money or to deposit money in the presence of the defendant; I always went in a public manner to it; I have done so at various times while the defendant was in my family; there was in one of the rooms up stairs, over the parlor, a bureau; it contained part of my wife's clothing; I think it was under-clothing; generally, collars, sleeves, laces, skirts, &c.; one draw contained several shawls; there was some jewelry there; the child retired about half-past seven o'clock generally; the child is two years old the 26th of this month; it was put to bed in a crib-cradle in the bedroom, adjoining the bed, between it and the north wall of the room; its clothes were usually placed on the lounge in the sitting-room or in the bedroom; my wife retired usually at from 9 to 10 o'clock; she slept in a long, white, loose-flowing night-dress; a dress could not conveniently be put on over it; (dress exhibited;) that was my wife's dress; it is a dress she had on that day to paste some paper on the kitchen wall—a dress that had been thrown aside; it is a tight dress, with a belt; she had not this dress on when I left the house that night; she removed this dress before dinner; she did not usually wear it about the house; I don't remember that she had worn it for a year or two; (knife exhibited;) that knife belonged at our house; I saw it in Feb. 25; I used it that day to cut some ham with; it was in the forenoon; it was then like ordinary knives used for domestic purposes; it was straight and in good order; it was not in the condition it is in now; (bent;) it was used for cutting meats, hams, &c., in the kitchen; it was possibly used for cutting bread sometimes; it was kept in a knife-box in a closet at the north end of the kitchen; I think I have seen it lying on the table in the kitchen; when I returned home I always entered the sitting-room door at night; I left word when I went away that night that if I was not home by late bedtime I would not probably return that night; eleven o'clock would be late bedtime at my house; I left word with my wife; it was not in the presence of the defendant; she was in the kitchen, and the door was open; she could have heard it; the defendant usually retired about half-past eight to nine o'clock; it was not her custom to sit in the sitting-room with my wife; my wife was well when I left that night; usually when I went away to stay late at night I left the sitting-room door open, and left the key on the inside of the door; the door was not locked once in six months; when I left home I went to Lewis Cuff's, on the road to New-Durham, about two miles from home; I reached there about six o'clock; I was detained all night on medical business; I received word of the occurrence at my house and returned; a lad named Retan brought me word about midnight; I reached home probably half an hour or three-quarters after; I went to my house; I went in and asked to be shown the body of my wife; there were a number there; they told me they had removed the body to a neighbor's; I went to Isaac Hillyer's, the nearest house, and there saw my wife's dead body; then went to Mr. Little's hotel. I inquired there for the child and saw Bridget who had it in her arms; I had probably been there ten or fifteen minutes when I inquired of Bridget with regard to the murder; she told me two men had called about 7:30 o'clock in the evening, and inquired for me; that my wife told them I was away and where I'd gone. (The witness while giving these details was visibly affected.)

Counsel for the accused objected to the testimony, on the ground that it had been given before the Coroner's inquest. The objection was overruled and exception taken.

Witness, resuming—She said the two men said they would go and find me; she said they returned at half-past ten o'clock and knocked at the kitchen door; at this point our conversation was broken off; she said, after I renewed the conversation, that Mrs. Coriell told her to go to the kitchen door—that the Doctor had come—and she went; before she opened the door Mrs. Coriell called to her to run for the Doctor, and she went out doors; I asked her at that time whether she went back in the room; she said she did not, that she went out doors with the child; I asked her if they were the same men; she said they were; I asked how she knew; she said she saw them through the blinds of the sitting-room door; I asked her if she would know these men; she said she would know one of them; I asked her if she had ever seen them before; again the same night, toward morning, I had a conversation with her; I asked how it was she had the child, but her answer was confused; I said, "Bridget, you never have the child at night, how was it that Mrs. Coriell did not take the child before you went to the door?" she hesitated somewhat and was confused, and I began to suspect that she knew something about the transaction; I told her that she knew something about the murder; she made no direct reply, I think, at that time; this was at Mr. Littell's house; about that time some parties came from the house and told me of the nature of the wounds; Bridget was present; they said that there were marks of teeth on my wife's neck and face, and scratches and bruises, showing that it had been a long struggle and the work of a woman; I then directly accused her of the murder; she, after hesitating some time, said she did not do it, but knew who did; I had to importune her some time; at last she said it was Barney Doyle and a man named Hunt; that was about all the conversation I had with her at any time about it; she said that when she left, the men were conversing; I asked her why she did not return to the room; she gave me no answer; she said then that she saw the men through the blinds talking with Mrs. Coriell; she said one of the men was taller than the other, and had whiskers; I went to Mr. Ludlow Squier's house from Littell's; I saw the defendant the following day again; while the Coroner's jury was in session at my house on the 26th they sent for me; I went there; a gentleman came and told me she wanted to make a statement to me; I went up stairs with a Mr. Morris in my house; I found Bridget there; I asked her if she had anything to say; after some time she told me that she had not told me all; that there was another girl at the depot, Ann, that lived with Richard Child at the railroad station, who had committed the deed; I said you told me Doyle and Hunt did it; she said they were there, but that Ann had done the deed; Mr. Morris asked most of the questions; she said Ann came in and inquired for a drink of water; went to the pail and took a drink; got the butcher-knife and attacked Mrs. Coriell; she said the men were present, looking on; I had one other conversation with her since at the jail in New-Brunswick; Mr. Martin came to my house and said that Bridget wanted to see me to make a confession; I was advised to go, and went, accompanied by Ludlow Squier and Peter P. Runnion; this was about the 18th of March, about noon; Mr. Martin was with us; Mr. Runnion and I went into her cell; he asked her where she had lived; she told where she had lived; I told her I had been sent for, to come and see her, as I heard she wanted to explain this matter or make a confession; she waited some time and then told the old story; she said Doyle committed the deed; then I went to the Sheriff's office; she sent for me again, saying she wanted to see me alone; I went into the cell, leaving Mr. Squier just outside the door; I asked what she had to say; she did not make any reply; I waited some time and told her I must go, and would like her if she had anything to say to say it; she then said that two weeks previous to the murder she had a conversation on the sidewalk between our house and the Baptist Church with Doyle and Hunt; that they made her take two or three oaths and kiss the Bible that she would never divulge anything that might occur hereafter; I think that is about all she said; in referring to Hunt she called him "the single man;" I think she said nothing about Ann; I think she did not see Mr. Squier; I told him to hear all that she said; my wife was 31 years old; we had been married nine years; I had lived at New-Market for ten years; I had lived in that house ever since I returned from the army and she four years; when I first saw my wife's body it was dressed in the old dress she had on in the morning while pasting the paper on the kitchen wall; I saw some of the marks on her body; I did not turn the body over; I had had other children, but they are dead; the Baptist Church is about two hundred feet from my house; Asa Bush came to live with me in April, 1865, and had lived with me since then; he staid at night at his house, about two hundred yards from my house; my house is three-quarters of a mile from the depot; the furniture in the north room up stairs was a bed and bedding, a book-case, an old-fashioned mahogany bureau, very heavy, with four drawers, containing my wife's clothes; I did not go in there the night of the murder; there is no communication between the kitchen garret and the bed-rooms in the second story of the main part of the house; my wife weighed about one hundred and ten pounds; was slender, and about five feet four inches in stature; she was in good health, but not muscularly strong; Bridget's month expired on the 22d of February; she staid over her month; I do not know when she expected to leave except from what my wife said; Mrs. Shediker was at my house and left a few minutes before me the day before the night of the murder; I burned kerosene oil in the lamp that usually stood on my secretary; we usually burned kerosene in the house.

Cross-examined—When Bridget came to my house she said she came from Wm. Coriell's house, about two miles from me; I do not know how long she had lived there; she lived with Mr. Dayton about two miles from New-Market before that; she lived with me four months and three days; during that time she was a quiet, peaceable woman; she always treated my wife with respect as far as I observed; my wife was kind to her; Bridget was sick the week before this occurrence; my wife attended to her partially; she had medicines and every attention, more than is customary; on the day of the murder Bridget was ironing at the kitchen table when I went away in the afternoon; the washing was generally done on Monday; this was on Monday; I did not see any manifestation of ill-will on the part of Bridget that day; she did not complain to me about being discharged; Mrs. Coriell and I had had perfect confidence in Bridget up to this occurrence; we thought Bridget an honest woman; we frequently left her in charge of the house, sometimes with the child, while we went out; she seemed fond of my child and the child usually fond of her; my child talks very well now and could talk some at the time of the murder; Bridget proposed when she left my house, according to my wife's statement, going to New-York; she offered to stay for a dollar or two less; she did not want to leave; I attended a sick child of Doyle's about a year ago; that child was accidentally poisoned with laudanum by its mother; it died in an hour after I got there; I've never spoken with Doyle since; I don't know Hunt; there was a man named Hunt living in that neighborhood, three-quarters of a mile from my house; Doyle lived with him; Bridget spoke to Peter P. Runnion about her having lived in Brooklyn and afterward in New-Jersey; she did not state definitely where she lived first in New-Jersey; I think she said she lived at Bull's Ferry; at New-Brooklyn; I attended her a second time at Patrick Winston's; she has always shown a peaceable disposition; Bridget was taken sick the Tuesday previous to the murder, and continued so till Friday; she had catalepsy, arising from a female disorder, which was removed and she recovered entirely; a spot of blood from such cause might possibly fasten itself upon a skirt or other article of clothing in case of contact; my suspicion of Bridget was aroused by her replies in my third conversation with her; Isaac Fitsworth, in a conversation with me, said Bridget might be the murderer; I was convinced before he said so that she knew something about the murder; I have never said that my suspicions were first aroused by Mr. Fitsworth; she has always denied in conversation with me that she committed the crime; when she sent for me when she was in jail, I told her that I understood that she had sent for me in order to make a confession or a statement; I did not ask her to confess; I told her to tell me the real truth; the call for me to leave on medical business the day of the murder came for me about 3:30 P. M.; my wife was about fourteen feet from the door leading to the kitchen when I told her that I might not be home that night; Bridget was in the kitchen ironing; I told my wife where I was going; I had spoken to Mrs. Coriell about discharging Bridget; I don't know whether Bridget heard it; my wife spoke of her filthy habits, and I discovered them suddenly and told my wife to discharge her; when Bridget's month was up, Friday, I told her she might stay a few days till fully recovered; such fits so caused leave no permanent effects after the patient is restored; catalepsy and epilepsy are similar, but are always distinguishable; cataleptic and epileptic fits may alternate, but do not usually; catalepsy may sometimes lead to idiotcy; in her previous sickness when I visited her she had the same difficulty.

To the Attorney-General—When I told my wife that I might not be home that night I stood at a point about equi-distant from my wife on one side and from Bridget on the other, the latter being at the ironing-table in the kitchen, and the kitchen door open; my wife knew that I was about to attend a woman in labor, and told me that I had better take my nightdress, as I would probably have to stay all night; Bridget's fit produced loss of muscular power and consciousness; it was not hysterical.

Israel R. Coriell, sworn: I reside at Newmarket, N. J., on the same side of the street as Dr. Coriell, the next house but one to him; on February 25, I retired about nine o'clock; I was aroused about half past twelve o'clock by my wife; I heard a noise at the front door; some one crying and making a great ado; I heard my son up and told him not to let them in; then she went away and I heard her at the store door; my son opened the window and talked to her; I talked to her; the woman said there were burglars at Dr. Coriell's,—two men and that they were up stairs and had upset the bureau; she said she thought Mrs. Coriell would be killed; I told her to go over to Mr. Little's; it was a woman; I knew it because the underpart of her garments were white; then I heard her making a noise at Mr. Littell's house; the noise ceased and I suppose she went in; the next morning I met the defendant; I asked her if she did not know those two men; she said she did not; she said one was taller than the other and darker, and had dark mustaches; she said Mrs. Coriell had let them in.

Cross-examined.—I am 77; my memory is sometimes impaired; it was not on this occasion; I have seen Bridget before; I keep a store in Newmarket; I never saw anything amiss in her; she came to the store to purchase goods for Dr. Coriell's family; I am a cousin of Dr. Coriell.

At this point the Court adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The trial will probably occupy more than a week. Between seventy and eighty witnesses have been summoned.

The body of an unknown man was found dead in the woods three miles west of New-Brunswick on Thursday evening, May 16. A pistol wound was found in the body, an inch below the left nipple. The ball had passed through the left lung and was extracted from the back of the body by a surgeon, who afterward examined it. The next day a five-barreled pistol was found four feet from the place where the body was found. On the butt was scratched something that looked like WM. WAGGENER. On the stock was the name JOHN HARPER. Last Sunday a paper of caps and a rusty penknife were found in the vicinity. The man is supposed to have been murdered. A German named WM. WAGGENER was arrested in New-Brunswick a few days ago, but there did not seem to be sufficient grounds for holding him and he was released.

THE RUSSIAN TERRITORY.

Interesting Letter to Secretary Seward from Jared Kirtland, of Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Friday, April 5, 1867.

HON. WM. H. SEWARD—*Sir:* Public attention is universally awakened at this time, in regard to Russian North America. Very limited knowledge is possessed by our most intelligent people of the value and importance of these territories.

Some years since, while the late Major KENNICOTT was pursuing the study of Natural History in my office, I placed in his hands for perusal COOK'S Vancouver, PORTLOCK and DIXON'S Voyages to the Northwestern Pacific Coasts, and also Governor SIMPSON'S Overland Journey Around the World and suggested to him that those Russian possessions offered a new and rich field for the investigation of the naturalist. In consequence of this suggestion he ultimately undertook, eight years since, his first trip by Lakes Superior, Winnepeg, Athabasca and Great Slave Lake down to Fort Simpson, where he spent the first Winter—thence down the McKenzies to the tide waters of its deltas, thence up the Peel River to Fort McPherson, thence over the Porcupine Mountains, the northern termination of the Rocky Mountains, to the Porcupine River, and down it to its junction with the Youkora on the 147° of west longitude, where the British Fur Company have a large post over a degree on Russian territory. Here he spent the second Winter, and the next season returned home over the same route. When Collins' Overland Telegraph Company fitted out their expeditions to Behring Sea, two years since, Major KENNICOTT, in charge of a corps of young naturalists, embarked in the Company's and Smithsonian Institute's employment. My grandson, Lieut. CHARLES PEASE, was one of the number. His experiences and discipline as a master's mate on board the *Conestoga* gunboat, on the Mississippi, during the war, together with his natural enthusiasm and zeal, fitted him for the undertaking. KENNICOTT and party, after leaving San Francisco, touched first at Sitka, then at the Aleutian group of islands, and at length passed the Unimak Passage into Bristol Bay, and thence to Fort St. Michael's, a Russian post and depot on a small island contiguous to Stuad's Island, in the base of Norton's Sound.

As soon as Winter set in Lieut. PEASE, with a sledge and dog train, explored the coast from St. Michael's down to the mouth of the Youkon, eighty miles, and returned on the ice up the Youkora to its junction on its right bank with the river Anirick, and up that stream to its head, and thence overland to St. Michael's.

At midwinter KENNICOTT'S party moved by the same means up the Unalakleat River, which joins the head of Norton's Sound near Cape Denbigh, and here built a post and depot, (La Barge,) and then late in Winter crossed over the mountain to Neslato by means of dog-trains and sledges, and conveyed by them two seal-skin boats for continuing their explorations up the river to the English fort Youkon.

While waiting for the breaking up of the ice, KENNICOTT died suddenly on the 13th of May last. PEASE determined to bring home the remains of his commander and early companion, which he successfully accomplished, but which required energy and perseverance which would have made him a hero in a romance.

The ice left on the 18th, and PEASE, with the remains, set sail down the river on the 20th. Two white lads and two Esquimaux formed his crew. After running 500 miles down the river to Behring's Sea, he was compelled to run his trail craft 80 miles over the oblique surf rolling in from the open sea. Fifteen days and nights were occupied in the voyage, and he was frequently beset by the coast Indians who were intent on robbery and murder, and who were only restrained by a judicious display of six-shooters. The year previous they had killed and robbed Lieut. BERNARD, of the British Navy, who had been engaged in searching for Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, and whose remains are now preserved by the Russians in a vault excavated in frozen earth at St. Michael's. (Vide Richardson's Arctic Exp., p. 324.)

In this vault KENNICOTT'S remains were deposited till late in September, when Col. BULKLEY arrived in the *Nightingale*, (Capt. GORDON'S former slave-ship,) and in her Lieut. PEASE sailed with his charge to Plover Bay and Petropaulovski in Kamtchatka. From thence he recrossed the Pacific among the ice, snows and gales of that region, late in October, and by way of San Francisco, the Isthmus and New-York, he arrived here in January last, and finally committed KENNICOTT'S remains to their final resting-place at "The Grove," near Chicago.

The Youkon or Knitchpek River, as well as most of the rivers in that country, are incorrectly laid down on most maps. In JOHNSON'S *Family Atlas* it is all wrong, (the edition of 1863;) but in Map XLVI. of SIDNEY HALL and WM. HUGHES, Edinburgh, 1854, that river is correctly drawn. On most maps the junction of the Porcupine and Youkon is in place at 147° of west longitude. From thence, a little below and diverging from the Arctic Circle, the main river runs southwest to about 157° west longitude; and just below the 65th° of north latitude, the river turns abruptly south, and forms almost a right angle. In this angle is a long island, and on the left bank of the river is situated Nulato. The river here is 1½ miles wide, as large and deep as the Mississippi. From thence to its mouth (500 miles) it is deep, tortuous, and studded with islands.

These statements will show you that Lieut. P. has had extensive opportunities for observations. He is rich in facts, but diffident and reticent, seeming to fear that their narration may make him appear vainglorious. His purpose was to return and resume his labors, but that has been defeated by the abandonment of the undertaking on the part of the Company.

Before it was known that negotiations were pending for obtaining this territory he frequently pointed out to me the importance to the United States it would be. Its fur trade, fisheries and probably minerals are of immense value and as controlled by the present inert fur company of Russia, are of little amount. He says that the value of the harbor of Sitka alone, as a resort and a refuge to our ships, would soon exceed the purchase money, and he thinks the purchase is as important as that of Louisiana. A want of knowledge of its resources can account only for any opposition to the ratification of the treaty.

Should you deem it necessary to obtain any details of information respecting that territory, he would with pleasure render them; or should you or any Department of the Government require his services in that region, I presume they could be secured.

For my standing and responsibility, I beg leave to refer you to Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, of the Senate, or Judge D. K. CARTER. Very respectfully yours,

JARED J. KIRTLAND.

Russian America—Letter from M. P. Berry, of Oregon.

SALEM, Oregon, Tuesday, April 9, 1867.

DEAR SIR: In common with the mass of the people of our country, I, as an individual, take great interest in matters pertaining to the growth and expansion of these United States, and being in possession of a few facts connected with the northwest coast which may be useful to you officially, must be my apology for addressing you.

First—I have in my possession a piece of gold of the weight of one-half ounce, which was panned out, or mined, in Russian America during the year 1862. The person who presented the piece to me told me many strange stories of the mineral wealth of that country, which he undoubtedly believed, and narrated to me at various times during a prospecting tour through Eastern Oregon and Idaho.

Among the many and various statements were some such as these: "That he found coarse gold in both slate and quartz rock; that he found masses of copper, and positively affirmed that in one locality there was streaming verdigris; that on Bristol River there was abundant coal croppings," and with many other curious facts, geographical and otherwise, he often regaled me.

Second—At the present time I have in my employ one of the Stickeen River prospectors, who after passing through the thirty miles of Russian territory continued up the Stickeen some 300 miles—said to have pierced the country 100 miles further inland than any other party of prospectors. The next party below them on the river was the French company, outfitted by the Government of British Columbia, who pushed their explorations no further than what is known by Stickeen prospectors as the "Great Glacier." Our American Company, of whom I write, continued inward until forced to return by short rations.

The result of their workings done by hand-rocker and pan was $1,100 gold dust for eight days' work, with $13 50 each after a division, in native silver, washed and saved in their rockers and pans. Some pieces of the silver were as large as a quarter of a dollar. The same party also saved a large variety of curious and supposed valuable stones, of which in the rough, they had no knowledge except agates, red and green, and rubies, red and black, of which, each kind, they preserved some fine specimens—but during their return trip down the coast they were canoe wrecked (simply overturned) and thereby lost their season's work.

One of the French company before mentioned, brought to Portland in this State, some $20,000 in silver, a portion of the result of his washings, and distributed it among his friends.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. P. BERRY.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

The editor of the Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* thinks few people have any conception of the inconveniences and difficulties that beset him while endeavoring to edit a daily newspaper from the romantic realms of a common county jail.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The works of CARL RITTER, the great geographer, long ago gained him a name in America as well as in Europe, but of his life very little has been known. This deficiency has at last been supplied in a memoir by W. L. GAGE, which Messrs. CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co. have lately published. Mr. GAGE was for a time a student under RITTER, and, like all his pupils, he not only learned to appreciate his great attainments as a scholar, but to love him as a man, for his purity of character and for that modesty and gentleness which marked his intercourse with all. This memoir, therefore, bears marks throughout of having been inspired by an ardent affection for its subject, who fortunately possessed no weaknesses which it was necessary to conceal in order to retain for him the respect of those whose knowledge of his works might lead them to desire to become better acquainted with his inner life. Mr. GAGE sketches the early life of RITTER quite fully, giving in this connection a very satisfactory account of Dr. RITTER, the father, and his wife, the sterling qualities of both of whom were inherited by the son. His residence at Frankfort, where as tutor in the family of a prominent banker, Mr. HOLLWEG, and afterward as professor in the Frankfort gymnasium, he came in contact with some of the leading minds of Germany, is also described, and copious extracts from RITTER's letters show how his mind was gra ually turned toward geographical stu ies, and how his great work, the *Erd-Kunde*, was developed. Mr. GAGE's apprehensions lest there might not be interest enough felt at present in the history of RITTER to warrant the preparation of a more extended memoir, have evidently led him to curtail this biography extensively, and the abridgement has unfortunately been the most rigid just at that point where those who wish to know more of RITTER, would naturally have expected the most accurate details. Nearly half of RITTER's life—from 1820 to 1859—was spent at Berlin. Mr. GAGE of course describes this part of his career, but he does it in general terms, incorporating but little of his correspondence, which must at that time have been extensive and interesting. The memoir is, however, full of interest, and few after reading it will dispute the assertion of Mr. GAGE that "Germany is a nobler, better land to-day for RITTER's penetrating, powerful influence." "The thousands," he adds, "who heard him cannot, if they would, shake off the spell which he laid upon them; and not only in the enthusiasm which all his scholars feel for him, but in the deepening of all the Christian channels of Germany there is an enduring record of his career."

—Who can assert that within a year or two the tourists who now make the stereotyped round of Niagara Falls, the Rapids of the St. Lawrence, the White Mountains and Saratoga, may not take a run across the plains of the West, get a glimpse at the herds of buffalo as they fly before the shriek of the locomotive, run the risk of being scalped by the Indians, catch trout in the Rocky Mountains, and verify for themselves the accuracy of BIERSTADT's representation of the "Domes of the Yosemite?" The Pacific Railroad, which is pushing its way westward at the rate of two miles per day, will certainly make the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevadas tributary to our pleasure-seekers, and in anticipation, perhaps a little premature, of this result, Mr. OVANDO J. HOLLISTER, who as explorer and editor has for the last six or seven years made his home in Colorado, has just published, through Messrs. SAMUEL BOWLES & Co., of Springfield, a volume containing much valuable information about *The Mines of Colorado*. It gives in an entertaining form a sketch of the early history of the Territory, together with many interesting facts and amusing anecdotes which relieve in a very agreeable way the dry statistics of the work, or to quote Mr. HOLLISTER's description of the book, "it treats of the discovery of gold and the settlement of the country; its geography, chorography, geology, mineralogy, and agriculture; its early efforts at self-government and the progress and present condition of mining industry, including descriptive lists of mining companies, principal improved mines, mills, machinery and methods of treating ore." This is a wide range of topics to be discussed in one volume, but Mr. HOLLISTER disposes of them all in an easy, rambling way, and in a manner which shows that his aim has been to present the facts which he had to state in a readable form rather than to make a dignified history.

—Messrs. LEE & SHEPARD have published a second story by AMANDA M. DOUGLAS, whose first venture in fiction—*In Trust*—was quite cordially received. *Stephen Dane* differs from its predecessor by being more ambitious in plot—and to such a degree that it verges closely upon the sensational. The story turns upon the loves of Stephen Dane and Hope Vennard, who are eventually married, notwithstanding the fact that Hope thus becomes the wife of the man whose father was the murderer of her own father. This dénouement makes the plot a painful one, but it is worked out with creditable skill, and occasionally the narrative develops decided power. The dialogues are never tedious, and the work reads throughout as if it were the author's aim to tell her story rather than to make a book, but the majority of Miss DOUGLAS' readers would doubtless express themselves decidedly in favor of her confining her efforts to literature less sensational in type, for in that she would undoubtedly excel.

—Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH has just produced in two handsomely printed volumes a new edition of *The Gospels; with moral reflections on each verse*, by PASQUIER QUESNEL. The work was originally republished in Philadelphia in 1855 from the English edition, after having been revised by Rev. Dr. BOARDMAN, and the fact that it should again be brought to the attention of the public, is substantial evidence of the enduring value of the work. PASQUIER QUESNEL, the author of these *Reflections*, was born at Paris in 1634. Although his family were Roman Catholics and he was educated in that faith, he gave his life to the study of the Scriptures without reference to sectarian prejudices, and these volumes represent sixty years of devout labor. The first edition of the *Reflections* was published in 1671, and the second, embodying much new matter, and of which this is a translation, with certain modifications, appeared in 1727, eight years after QUESNEL's death. Very few writers, religious or secular, have enjoyed so long a life as this through their works.

—The American News Company has published for Mr. W. J. LINTON, the engraver, a pamphlet bearing the title *Ireland for the Irish*. The body of the pamphlet is taken up with stirring rhymes written in the latter part of 1849 under the pressure of the excitement, which then ran high, against landlordism. These rhymes very naturally seem to have been inspired by strong feeling rather than by genuine poetic ability. They are prefaced with an essay on "Fenianism and Republicanism," in which Mr. LINTON makes an earnest appeal to Irishmen to give no further support to the organization which has already been made the means of absorbing so much of their hard earnings, and to direct their efforts to the establishment of a Republic in Ireland. Just how this end is to be reached Mr. LINTON fails to explain practically.

—Messrs. D. APPLETON & Co., have republished from the fourth London edition a valuable practical manual by GEORGE EDE upon the *Management of Steel*. The author describes it as treating "of the manufacture of iron and steel, the choosing of steel for tools, forging iron and steel, annealing cast-iron and steel, their hardening, tempering and shrinking, the case-hardening of wrought iron: also the toughening of mild cast-steel for guns, shot, railway bars, &c."

—*The Record of Horticulture for* 1866 is a work edited by ANDREW S. FULLER and published by GEO. E. & F. W. WOODWARD. It bears the marks of having been hastily prepared, in an excessively careless and ungrammatical style, and in a frequent superficial treatment of the subjects discussed. The publishers have done their best for the work by printing it neatly and illustrating it with a few well-executed engravings.

—Messrs. FERSENHEIM & WITSCHIEF have produced a neatly executed lithographic chart, containing representations of the exteriors of twenty-four of the Episcopal Churches in this City. A portrait of Bishop POTTER forms the centre-piece of the chart. The fact that the publishers of the chart are both deaf mutes will attract the attention of those interested in the prosperity of unfortunates of this class.

—Messrs. JOHN WILEY & SON have published a third edition of Mr. S. EDWARD WARREN's *Manual of Elementary Geometrical Drawing*. The work is thoroughly practical, and is illustrated with a number of elaborate diagrams, very carefully drawn and clearly printed. The revision and enlargement of the work increases its recognized value as a text-book.

—*The Crittenden Commercial Arithmetic*, compiled by J. GROESBECK, and published by E. C. & J. BIDDLE, contains in compact form rules for solving the problems and performing the various calculations which merchants and business men encounter the most frequently in the course of their daily operations.

—Messrs. VAN KLEECK & CLARK have brought out a convenient little manual containing a series of tables of gold equivalents in currency. It shows the gold value in currency of any sum, from "one cent to one hundred thousand dollars, by eighths, from par to 150 per cent."

—*Elsie Magoon; or, The Old Stillhouse*, is a temperance story, written by Mrs. FRANCES D. GAGE and published by J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., of Philadelphia. It is written in a spirited style and abounds in incidents, some of which will probably be set down as overdrawn.

—Messrs. D. APPLETON & Co. have just issued *The Tourist's Map of Central Europe*. It is especially designed for travelers by railway, since it gives an accurate representation of each line in the territory indicated and locates carefully every station.

—Mr. MARTIN K. TOMPSON, a practical operator, has prepared a little manual suggesting a convenient cipher for the use of those who may have occasion to transmit telegrams relating to foreign news, stocks, gold, &c.

—The volume of *Appleton's Cyclopædia* for the year 1866 will be published May 25.

Custom-house Seizures and Compromises.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

We have most reliable authority for saying that, in all these cases, [of Custom-house seizures,] before a compromise is accepted by the Collector, all the facts and evidence in the case is submitted to the United States District-Attorney, and his opinion as to the propriety of accepting or rejecting the offer, first obtained—and in no case, since Mr. KING was Collector, has an offer to compromise been accepted, until the District-Attorney has first examined the case and approved of the same.

The TIMES "utterly denies" that these suits "are compromised under the direction of the Court."

The following facts, derived from official sources, will show the course actually pursued:

If the proposed compromise is approved by the District-Attorney, the Collector addresses him a letter, stating in substance that he has seized certain merchandise, (particularly describing it,) and requesting him to take the necessary steps to have the same forfeited to the United States for violation of certain provisions (specifying them) of the revenue laws. Also stating that an offer to pay a certain sum as the value of the goods has been made, and that after consulting with the other revenue officers, he deems it for the interest of the Government to accept the same, and requesting the District-Attorney accordingly to take proceedings for their condemnation. Thereupon, he files an "information of forfeiture" addressed to the United States District Judge, praying, among other things, that the goods in question may be condemned by decree of forfeiture, and the proceeds distributed according to law. The claimant then files with the Court an appearance, by his proctor, who thereupon files a claim for said goods, and a consent that a decree of forfeiture may be entered. Consent is also filed on behalf of the Government, that such a decree may be entered, inserting as the value of the goods, the sum agreed upon.

Thereupon, a decree of forfeiture is prepared, and the papers submitted to the Judge, and if he approves of them he signs an order that the decree of condemnation, &c., be entered as prayed for, and ordering the amount to be paid into Court and distributed according to law. The whole case is, therefore, laid before the United States District Judge, and whether he will consummate the adjustment by signing the decree, rests entirely in his discretion. Upon these facts, we leave the public to judge of the accuracy of our statement.

In reference to the statement that "for every dollar the revenue officers pocket they put five or six into the pockets of the Government," we have to say that, while this statement is strictly true under the present law, which only gives, after deducting all duties and expenses, one-twelfth each, to the Collector, Naval Officer and Surveyor, yet, it is not true of compromises made prior to the act of the last Congress in relation to fines, &c.

What we intended to say was, that for every dollar pocketed by the Surveyor, five or six would go into the pockets of the Government. This is shown by reference to the Beecher case quoted by the *Times*, and hereinafter referred to.

The TIMES further says:

"Moreover, it is a main difficulty in the system, that it is not carried on with the publicity which attends business that is done 'under the direction of the Court,' but is done secretly and in such a way that, except for some Congressional Investigation Committee, there is no possibility of the facts being known to the public."

This entire paragraph is without the slightest foundation in truth, as is shown by the facts just recited. Instead of secrecy, the whole of every case is spread upon the public records of the United States District Court, and can be read and examined by all.

The TIMES also says: "If these compromises gave the Government one dollar for every one the the revenue officers pocket, it would not be so bad."

In support of this the Beecher case is relied upon. Now, we have the highest authority for saying that the wines seized in this case were invoiced at $16,032, instead of $70,000, and that the duties amounted to $11,824 in gold, instead of $12,000, and that gold was at that time 142, instead of 150, as indicated by the TIMES, and that the amount distributed to the Collector, Naval Officer and Surveyor was to each $2,810 77.

We may add that this case was settled by the Collector, after a careful examination of all the facts, and with the advice and approval of the United States District-Attorney, Gen. DIX, the then Naval Officer, and the present Surveyor. That the course taken in this case was the ordinary one, is shown by the following extract from a report of the case made by the Collector to the Solicitor of the Treasury, to wit:

"I have to add that the course pursued (in the Beecher case) is precisely the same as that adopted by the late Collector, Hon. PRESTON KING; late Naval Officer, Hon. MOSES F. ODELL, and the present Surveyor, with the advice of the late Hon. D. S. DICKINSON, United States District-Attorney, in the settlement of the —— case soon after Mr. KING became Collector, all the particulars of which were detailed to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. MCCULLOCH, by Mr. ODELL immediately after the settlement, which proceedings received the unqualified approval of the Secretary, as reported by the Naval Officer on his return from Washington."

The TIMES also says:

"So much as to the 'suits.' How it has been with the compromises of cases where seizures have been made, but where no suits were commenced, even the *Commercial* does not say."

We are happy to be able to inform the TIMES that every case disposed of and not reported to the United States District-Attorney, is reported to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the amount fixed, upon due appraisal, and received under his direction and authority.

The TIMES further states:

"It seems to us that he (the Surveyor) ought to have enough to do with it, not allow of the making of compromises which have such an effect upon the public interest as the one just referred to."

If the editor of the *Times* will take the trouble to look into the revenue laws defining the powers and duties of the Surveyor, he will find that he has no more legal authority to interfere in these matters than the editor has.

As a matter of courtesy or expediency only is he consulted—not as a matter of right or duty.

It may be proper to add that the practice of compromising this class of cases existed in 1841, when the statute was passed recognizing them, and has been practiced with the knowledge and approval of every Secretary of the Treasury and every Collector of this port from that time to the present.

Yale Theological Seminary.

NEW-HAVEN, Sunday, May 19.

The anniversary of the Yale Theological Seminary, which took place at New-Haven, on the 16th inst., was an occasion of much interest. For several years this institution has been in a partly disorganized condition, but within two or three years past it has been steadily gaining in efficiency and in public favor, and now gives promise of a future of even greater usefulness than in the past. For the first time in the forty-five years of its existence, the Alumni of the seminary have associated themselves in a formal organization. And it is expected that henceforth the anniversary of the seminary will attract the Congregational ministers of Connecticut and indeed of all this region to New-Haven as to their appropriate theological centre. A very gratifying evidence of attachment to the seminary, and of appreciation of its worth, was given by the presence of about a hundred ministers on Thursday, and this notwithstanding that the notice of the commencement had received very limited publicity. The interest of the anniversary centered about this meeting, and the presence of Rev. Dr. FITCH, at whose suggestion, nearly a half-century ago, the seminary was founded, gave a peculiar dignity to the occasion. Speeches were made by Rev. Drs. FITCH, BUDINGTON, of Brooklyn; DAGGETT, of Canandagua, N. Y.; BACON and FISHER, of New-Haven. And it is hoped that an impulse may be given to the work of increasing the endowment of the seminary, which, though it has, in present and promised donations, nearly a quarter of a million of dollars, greatly needs a larger sum in order that the present funds may be utilized to the extent of their capability. Especially there is needed a new and appropriate building. And it is to be hoped that as the academical and scientific departments of the university have been treated with such great liberality of late, the theological department, which is not the least important, will not be permitted to suffer.

The examination of the various classes, and the public exhibition on Thursday morning, gave evidence of thorough training and of excellent scholarship on the part of the students. And the address by Rev. Dr. STORRS, of Brooklyn, was in the happiest style of that accomplished preacher. ALUMNUS.

Gen. Rousseau and Mr. Phillips.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS denounces Gen. ROUSEAU's attack on a fellow-Congressman for words spoken in debate as a "crime" which cannot be too severely dealt with. But Mr. PHILLIPS says nothing of the provocation. It appears to him perfectly natural and proper that members of the most important legislative body in the world should habitually address one another in the language of fishwomen or Fenians, or a certain class of editors—language such as no other legislators in the world (except possibly the Australian) permit themselves to use. He should go a little further back, it seems to me, and begin by demanding that Congress shall enforce on its members the ordinary rules of decent society in their discussions.

There is a great deal of common sense about the English common law, when it forbids libel as being, among other things, "calculated to provoke a breach of the peace." Let Mr. PHILLIPS go into the first crowd he can find, and call the first man he meets a liar. What will be the consequence? Most probably one of two results; either he will find himself "knocked into the middle of next week," as the popular phrase is, by the party insulted, or he will be more or less unceremoniously ejected from the assemblage.

Now, why should a seat in Congress give a man special privilege to use bad language? True, some of the members are blackguards before they come there; but our republican theory at least is that such persons become partially civilized as they got on in life. Surely there is nothing very subtile or metaphysical about the line to be drawn. Suppose Mr. GREELEY and myself were in Congress, Then I, as a freetrader, might say, in my place, that protection to the producer was robbery of the consumer; but I should have no right to call Mr. GREELEY, personally, a robber or a swindler, or any of those pleasant names which he is in the habit of applying, through his paper, to people who differ from him in opinion. No doubt there is a large class of speakers who would lose nine-tenths of their stock in trade if their billingsgate tap was cut off; but until something of the kind is done we can never be secure from the slight additional disgrace inflicted on Congress by personal collisions between its members. CARL BENSON.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

OUR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Last week the Grand Jury, according to custom, visited the following named establishments under the control of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, viz: The City Prison, Bellevue Hospital, Nurseries on Randall's Island, Lunatic Asylum, the Almshouse, Infants' Bureau of same, Penitentiary, Charity Hospital, Workhouse and the special hospital for Paralytics and Epileptics. They also paid a visit to the establishments under the control of the Commissioners of Police, viz.: House for the Detention of Witnesses, Police Headquarters, and a number of station-houses.

Yesterday morning they submitted a presentment in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Justice MILLER, after which they were discharged with thanks.

The report will be found of interest as reflecting the views of an intelligent body of our citizens upon the condition of our public institutions. We quote from the presentment as follows:

THE TOMBS A DISGRACE TO THE METROPOLIS.

The City Prison, popularly known as the Tombs, is a disgrace to the metrpolis, and none are more earnest in so proclaiming it than the public authorities charged with its administration. Its accommodations for prisoners are deplorably insufficient. The number that can be properly lodged in it is 120; the average number actually confined there is 350, and during the Summer months, when the Courts are not sitting, the number is frequently increased to 450. Five persons are sometimes placed in one cell, varying in dimensions from 9 feet by 5 feet 8 inches to 7 feet by 5 feet 8 inches. The moral evils of such a condition of things are as great as the physical, and both are too shocking to dilate upon and almost to contemplate. We were unable to detect any want of care or attention upon the part of the officers of the prison in doing all that can be done for comfort and cleanliness under such unfavorable circumstances. The fault does not lie with them but with the public of a great City who tolerates the continuance of such inadequate provisions for the accommodation of those charged with crime. The building, both from its construction and its location, being built upon piles, over the pond of water formerly known as the Collect, is unavoidably very damp. The lower tier of cells is infested with rats, which come in through the soil pipes. Their incursions may not be so numerous as have been represented in sensational newspaper statements, but we have the testimony of one of the Commissioners as to their existence, and as to the unsuccessful efforts which have been made by the introduction of cats and dogs into the prison to get rid of them. And yet we are unable to assert that the Tombs is necessarily an unhealthy place of residence. The vital statistics certainly do not show it. Of 42,621 persons confined there last year only 19 died, and the epidemics which have swept the City have always spared this establishment. Its medical administration is represented to be most excellent. The jury earnestly recommend the construction of a new and adequate prison in some other part of the City in place of the Tombs. During the first year after the construction of the Tombs was completed, 1838, the average number of persons confined within its walls was 50. The population of the City was then only about 300,000. In 1840 it was 312,852. The Five Points, in the immediate vicinity of the prison, was the centre of crime. Crime, in large and rapidly growing cities, is migratory, and the present centre of crime in New-York is remote from where it was thirty years ago. It is now probably west of Broadway, between Canal and Bleecker streets. But, if notwithstanding the views which we have presented the construction of a new prison is deemed inexpedient at this time, we insist that decency requires that at least the accommodations of the Tombs be extended and improved. This can be done by removing the Court of Sessions, &c., elsewhere and appropriating the entire building to prison purposes. We are informed that suitable rooms for the use of that Court and the Police Magistrates of the First District are easily obtainable in the neighborhood at a moderate expense. If the humane citizens of New-York much longer permit the present disgraceful condition of their City Prison the responsibility and the shame will be theirs.

THE HOSPITALS.

It is a relief to turn from the consideration of such an institution to that of one presenting in every particular so agreeable a contrast to it as does Bellevue Hospital. We doubt if any other capital in the world can boast of such admirably situated, arranged and managed charity hospitals as New-York possesses. At Bellevue we did not obtain our information exclusively from commissioners, physicians, wardens or employes, but we conversed privately and freely with the inmates. We informed ourselves as carefully as possible about the food, attendance, sanitary provisions, &c., and there is nothing that we can speak of in terms other than those of praise. The experience of the late war has caused the introduction of many improvements in hospital management; and, in so far as they are applicable to a civil hospital, have been introduced. Of the Charity Hospital we can speak in the same terms of commendation. The most captious person could see nothing to find fault with. When we consider the loathsome nature of the diseases of most of the patients, the absence of anything offensive to the senses in any of the wards, or in any portion of the building, is very remarkable. The zeal and skillfulness of the medical staffs of our charity hospitals appear to be entitled to the highest commendation. This institution sheltered on the 31st of March 861 patients. The hospitals for paralytics and epileptics on Randall's Island have been recently established. They seem to be well conducted, and with that measure of success in treatment that can be reasonably expected in the case of these unfortunates.

THE PENITENTIARY.

The Penitentiary is a model prison in construction, cleanliness and ventilation. The cells seem small, but we are informed that their dimensions are the same as those of the State Prison at Sing Sing. The discipline appears to be strict, but not unnecessarily harsh. The number of convicts was on March 31, 570. The youth of the larger number of convicts both here and in our other penal institutions is a very observable circumstance. Most of them are under 26 years of age. What has already been said of the Penitentiary may be substantially reported of the workhouse. Persons are committed here for short terms for misdemeanors, principally for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. It is very noticeable that the proportion of females is nearly double that of males, while the number of men who commit crimes is larger than that of women. There was in the workhouse on March 31, 603 persons of both sexes. In concluding this portion of our report the jury would recommend that all the boys sent to the island as criminals or vagrants be compelled to attend school some portion of the day, and that if no school exists, one be established as soon as possible. Excellent provisions are made for the education of the nursery children on Randall's Island, by the school anthorities of the Twelfth Ward, and a school has recently been established there for the tuition of idiots, which is producing marked improvement in their condition.

HOUSE FOR THE DETENTION OF WITNESSES.

The jury made a very careful examination of the House for the Detention of Witnesses in Mulberry-street. They found it very ample in respect of accommodation. The largest number of inmates ever there at one time was 125. All testify to the sufficiency and the good quality of the food. The ventilation is perceptibly very bad, and should be remedied. Complaint was made to us that there exists no provision for washing clothes in the house. Those who have friends or money can have their washing done outside. Those who have neither are compelled to do their own washing. The inmates have the privilege of a corridor, a sitting-room and a yard until 9 o'clock in the evening, when they are compelled to retire to their rooms. The place is rather a gloomy one for the confinement of those who are not criminals, and a want of occupation seems to tell unfavorably upon some of them. There is what is called a library, composed of a few odd volumes of principally juvenile works—indifferent intellectual food for a matured mind. If the proprietors of our daily journals would distribute a few copies gratuitously to these persons it would be a good act. It would also be commendable if some benevolent private individual would furnish the institution with a collection of books of travel, adventure, popular science, &c.

THE STATION-HOUSES.

The jury devoted an entire evening to visiting a number of the Police Station-houses in the City. They saw some of the best and some of the worst. The best are very good and the worst are very bad. Among the former they may class those of the Sixth and Fifteenth Precincts, and among the latter those of the Third and Fifth Precincts. That of the Fifth Precinct, situated on Leonard-street, is a disgrace to the City and an unmitigated nuisance. The adjoining building is being torn down, and most of the cells are in a consequent state of dilapidation. The air is foul almost to suffocation. There are no water-closet accommodations for either officers or prisoners. It is absolutely inhuman to incarcerate a person not convicted of crime in such a place. The Station-house of the Third Precinct, on Chambers-street, is not much better, nor is that of the Eighth Precinct, on Wooster-street, with its damp, subterraneous cells. That of the Fourteenth Precinct, on Spring-street, is indifferent enough in every respect. These four are believed to be the worst in the City. The jury were anxious to see to the worst. In thus expressing their disapprobation of these places the jury do not mean to reflect unfavorably upon any of the captains, or their subordinate officers. On the contrary, it appeared to them that they were all zealous in doing the best they could under the circumstances. Whitewash and chloride of lime seem to be used plentifully everywhere. In many of these places the cell accommodation is very inadequate. We think that there should be separate corridors of cells for males and females. As it is, with the indiscriminate herding together, the night is frequently passed in obscene badinage between men and women, with, perhaps, young boys arrested for a first crime as listeners or participators. It is obvious to us that something should be done in the direction indicated. We think, too, that the cells should always be in a building detached from the Station-house proper, as is the case in the Sixth and Fifteenth Precincts. More time and a more thorough investigation might lead to the suggestion of many more improvements. Attached to every Station-house there is a lodging-house for the houseless poor. Here the shelter of a roof, a fire and a wooden platform to sleep on, are alone furnished. Food is never given, except at the discretion of the Captain, to a famishing mother and children. There are always separate rooms for males and females. Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, informed us that he has frequently as many as 200 applications on a Winter evening. Most of these he is compelled to turn back on the street, to seek shelter in some other Precinct, or to wander about the streets all night. It is a sad reflection that in this great City, so abounding in charities, public and private, there are times in the most inclement weather when the only means to obtain shelter is to commit a crime. It seems to us that this subserve opens a wide field for judicious private benevolence. In conclusion, the jury venture to express the opinion that such visits as they have made may be productive of great good. If they subsist no other purpose, they assist the principal authorities in keeping their subordinates up to a proper standard of efficiency. It is one year since the City Prison, and two years since the institutions on the island had been previously visited by a Grand Jury. It is respectfully suggested that it be enjoined upon Grand Juries to make these visits frequently and periodically, and that it be not left to their voluntary action.

General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church—Fourth Day's Session.

Synod was convened at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, Moderator Rev. Mr. BRATTON occupying the chair.

The devotional exercises of the day, comprising a full conference on the question: "How may those who walk with God keep themselves unspotted from the world?" having been brought to a close, the regular proceedings of the session were commenced.

Rev. Dr. MCLEOD presented a letter from Marshal MURRAY, expressive of deep interest in the successful termination of Synod's labors. In the letter was inclosed a check for $250, as Mr. MURRAY's contribution toward defraying the traveling expenses of the delegates to Synod.

The Committee on the Signs of the Times subsequently presented their report. The principal causes for thanksgiving reported were a healthful and productive season; the enactment of many important and equitable laws by the Thirty-ninth Congress, "in spite of Executive influence;" the freedom of the South, the slave becoming a citizen, and the placing in his hands of the ballot, the free man's weapon. The framers of the report contended that by the accomplishment of these events, God was vindicating the principles for the assertion of which the Church had so long done battle. The causes of fasting, as set forth, by the same document, were, the condition of the Church; the non-maintenance of the principles of religion; the subject of the Master's work, for the want of men and money; a corrupt society; the abundance of profanity; the dishonoring of the Sabbath by idleness, and running of cars and steamboats; the manufacture, sale, and use of intoxicating liquors; the wanton disregard of human life, and security of property. The report of the Committee was adopted.

Rev. Dr. J. L. WILSON, a delegate from the Old School General Assembly, then addressed Synod on the importance of organic union among the Presbyterian bodies, and expressed friendly sentiments toward Synod, which sentiments were by resolution duty reciprocated.

Rev. Mr. MCDOWELL offered a resolution that professional lawyers be prohibited from pleading in Church Courts, unless regular members of the Court.

The resolution was adopted.

Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE, delegate from the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, was then introduced, and in an address of some length recapitulated the missionary labors of the branch of the Church of which he was a member. He dwelt upon the desire of all Christian denominations to be as one fold with a single pastor, but expressed the opinion that there was little prospect for the present of the realization of this hope.

Rev. Dr. MCLEOD succeeded the Morderator, Rev. Mr. BRATTON, who for a few minutes occupied the attention of Synod at the conclusion of Rev. Mr. SLOANE's address. Both speakers addressed the Synod on the subject of union.

Rev. WM. S. WYLIE offered a resolution to the effect that Rev. Drs. MCLEOD of New-York, MCMILLAN of Alleghany, and MCAULEY of Philadelphia, be appointed a Committee upon reunion, to confer with any similar Committee appointed by the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church to meet in Alleghany, Penn., next week. No definite action was, however, taken upon the resolution, and shortly afterward an adjournment until afternoon was decided.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Moderator Rev. Mr. BRATTON presided, and the business of the session was commenced by the tender of several Presbyterial reports, which were referred to their respective Committees. The Committee on Intemperance and Sabbath-breaking, on presenting their report, submitted the subjoined resolutions:

Whereas, Intemperance and Sabbath desecration are not only hurtful to the individual, the family and the State, but also dishonoring to God and in violation of His holy law, it is important that earnest attention be given to these evils by the Church, and the proper remedies applied; and

Whereas, In many places these evils are greatly on the increase, and the conduct of many professed Christians is such as to encourage worldly and ungodly men to continuance in their sinful practices; and

Whereas, The Church by continued neglect of discipline where discipline is required, and by failure to declare authoritatively on these great moral questions, would lie under a reproach before the world: therefore,

Resolved, That this Synod urge upon all under its authority carefully to abstain not only rom the habitual use of intoxicating drinks and from all encouragement of others in their use, but to avoid even the appearance of evil.

Resolved, That ministers be urged to present this subject faithfully from their pulpits, and all church members to coöperate with others in every proper effort to advance the cause of temperance.

Resolved, That this Synod commend to Sabbath-scool teachers the importance of impressing upon the young the advantage of total abstinence from the use of all intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

Resolved, That those who conduct religious periodicals be earnestly requested to give all possible publicity to every discussion which may throw light on the obligations of the Sabbath, and to discountenance all violation of the day by public officers of our National and State Governments in the transaction of official business on the Lord's day; and further, that they abstain from advertising the special facilities which Sabbath hearing corporations offer for Sabbath desecration: and finally

Resolved, That this Synod calls not only on its own ministers and members, but on all who love the Lord Jesus Christ to put forth strenuous, united, continuous and prayerful efforts to stop these evils in the land.

These resolutions were adopted, subsequent to which proceeding a recess was taken to allow several committees to complete their reports. On the resumption of business, a protest from Rev. Drs. D. STEELE and S. W. CRAWFORD, against the action of the Philadelphia Presbytery in not appointing their delegates and endorsing their exclusion from the number of voting delegates after their admission to Synod as consultative members, was offered and fully discussed. After nearly an hour had been occupied in debating the question, further proceedings in the case were postponed until this morning at 9:30 o'clock.

The Avenue A Tragedy—Inquest By Coroner Gover—Dr. Rosenberger Held to Answer.

Coroner GOVER held an inquest yesterday afternoon at Bellevue Hospital, over the remains of HENRY DAVIS, whose death has already been noted. The following evidence was adduced before the jury:

Eveline Davis testified that she was a daughter of the deceased; on Wednesday evening, about nine o'clock, deceased told her to wash three cups and saucers; her mother came up stairs, and hearing a noise in the back room, when her husband followed and closed the door; soon after witness heard the report of a pistol, and her mother came rushing out and witness caught hold of her and began crying; her mother broke away and ran down stairs; deceased came into the front room bleeding from a wound on the back of the head; he held up his hand and snapped the pistol at his head two or three times, and the last time it exploded; he held the pistol to the back of his head; witness' sister awoke and began crying; deceased took the light and went into the back room: witness did not see any Dr. Rosenberg up stairs that night; there is a door from the back room into the hallway.

Officer Henry A. Pellett, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, testified that he was passing up Avenue A on the night in question, and had heard of the occurrence; he was informed by Dr. Rosenberg that a man had shot himself in the house, and was then in the yard, where he found the man; Dr. Rosenberg assisted in dressing the wounds; on going up stairs, found a single-barreled pistol and a revolver; also a shoemaker's knife, the blade being twisted as in a struggle; Mrs. Davis told witness that she met Davis on the landing, when he came toward her with a knife and pistol, and he had fired two or three shots at her; she ran down stairs, and heard one or two shots more fired; witness found a pool of blood in the back room, and the pistols lying near by; also found a vial full of muriatic acid lying under the mantel-piece; all of these articles were then taken to the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house.

Officer Timothy Laughlin, of the Seventeenth Precinct, testified that about nine o'clock on Wednesday he heard the alarm-rap of a brother officer, and was informed that a man had shot himself in the house No. 163 Avenue A; accompanied Officer Hassell to the house; saw a man on the landing and covered with blood; as witness went up stairs the deceased went into the back room, and as the officer opened the door Davis climbed out of the window and let himself drop into the basement area of the yard; witness ran down stairs, and on finding Davis to be badly wounded, witness went for a carriage and removed the decased to Bellevue Hospital; deceased inquired for his wife.

This testimony was corroborated by Officer HASSELL.

Charles Young, M. D., House Surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, testified that he had made the *post mortem* examination on the body of deceased; found marks of lead on the parietal bone corresponding to the anterior wound; there was a small effusion of blood between the testa mater and the bone, and the substance of the brain was much contused; there had been a loss of brain substance, leaving a cavity large enough to receive the ball of the thumb. Death had been caused by a pistol-shot wound, probably accelerated by depressing influence of the poison.

The case having been committed to the consideration of the jury, they rendered the following verdict: "That HENRY DAVIS came to his death from a pistol-shot wound at the hands of Dr. GEORGE ROSENBERGER, at No. 63 Avenue A, on the 15th day of May, 1867."

The prisoner was accordingly committed to the Tombs by the Coroner, to await the action of the Grand Jury. He will probably be admitted to bail to-day. Dr. ROSENBERGER emphatically denied his guilt, and made the same statement in regard to the affair as was published in Friday's issue of the TIMES. He is a native of Pennsylvania, 41 years of age, and is a physician and druggist.

Firemen's Trials.

A systematic investigation of charges made by citizens or their superior officers, against members of the Fire Department, has been lately instituted, and is conducted in the same manner as that to which derelict members of the Police Department are subjected. The first meeting of the Board of Commissioners as a Court of trial, was held on Monday last, 14th inst., at which the following charges were made: WM. H. WILSON, Foreman of Metropolitan Engine Company No. 14, charged with a violation of rules in occasioning through neglect a collision of Engines Nos. 14 and 16. THOMAS HENRY, Assistant Foreman Metropolitan Engine Company No. 15, charged with not reporting the arrest of Mr. HYLAND, fireman of the same Company. G. W. WADE, Engineer of Engine Company No. 16, charged with being absent without leave, and E. T. RUSSELL, Foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 11, for same offence. The evidence was conclusive in each instance, but as is the case with the Police Commissioners, decision is withheld until after consultation of the Board.

In accordance with the purpose of the Board to hold these investigations weekly, the second inquiry was held yesterday, when several members of the Department were charged with trivial offences. The men hitherto tried and found guilty will be treated lightly with, that fair warning may be said to have been given before summary punishment is inflicted in precise keeping with the character of the breach of discipline. But this extreme leniency of the Commissioners must not be taken by the officers and members of the Department as an indication that a desire or intention exists on the part of the Commissioners to overlook in future even the slightest violations of such rules and orders as are or may hereafter be established; on the contrary, it must be understood that, impressed with the idea that the efficiency of the Department depends in a great degree upon the discipline maintained, the Commissioners will feel themselves derelict if they fail to demand a rigid enforcement of their rules and orders, or neglect to punish violations of them promptly and severely.

That there may be no excuse among the men that they have violated rules unwittingly, the Commissioners are about to provide each member of the force with a printed copy, that he may run and read—know the law and obey it.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board met at 4 P. M. yesterday, Mr. SHANNON in the chair.

Mr. ELY presented a resolution requesting the Corporation Counsel to give his opinion as to whether it requires a three-fourths vote of each Board of the Common Council to pass or adopt any ordinance for work which is to be paid for by an assessment upon the property benefited, and not out of any general or tax appropriation.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Law.

Mr. ELY offered a resolution amending the City ordinances so that no berries or small fruit shall be sold otherwise than by the quart, pint or regular proportional parts thereof.

Mr. ELY said that his object was to protect the consumer, as at present the Jersey fruit producers sold their berries in small baskets containing no definite quantity, and thus deceiving the buyer.

Mr. HARDY thought the ordinance would not effect the object intended.

It was referred to the Committee on Law.

Mr. WARD offered a resolution to renumber Waverley-place and Washington-square, which was laid over.

Invitations were received from the Colonels of the Third and Ninth Regiments, N. G., asking the Common Council to participate in the presentation of stands of colors by the City to each Regiment on the 27th inst. The invitations were accepted.

A report from the Committee on Streets of the other Board was adopted in favor of paving Seventh-avenue with the Stafford pavement where not already paved with Belgian pavement.

The ordinance creating stock to the amount of $75,000 for building a public market in the Eighteenth Ward, was lost, reconsidered and laid over

The Board then adjourned to Monday next at 4 P. M.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

INDECENT ASSAULTS UPON FEMALE EMIGRANTS BY AN EX-POLICEMAN.—JOHN SWEENEY, an ex-member of the Metropolitan Police force, was arrested yesterday on a charge of making indecent assaults upon the persons of female emigrants at Castle Garden. When the accused was arraigned before the Court CORNELIA DINGS testified that on the 14th inst. SWEENEY had made several indecent proposals to her and other smaller girls then detained at Castle Garden. ANN GEOGHAN testified to the same facts, and stated that, notwithstanding her threat to inform the officials, SWEENEY had repeated the offence. SARAH CLARK also made similar charges against the prisoner. SWEENEY denied the several allegations, but was held for trial and allowed to furnish $300 bail on each complaint. THOMAS MEAGHER, of No. 20 Greenwich-street, furnished the necessary security.

EXCISE CASES.

CHARLES MCGRONIGLE, No. 1 Roosevelt-street, ANNA GORGH, No. 163 Mulberry-street, and ALFRED GREGOR, No. 215 Mulberry-street, were held to bail for trial on charges of violating the Excise Law.

NEW CLOTHES FOR OLD ONES.

GEO. GORDON, a young man, entered the store of Messrs. BLUM, RAN & Co., No. 52 White-street, and ascending to the second floor stripped off his old coat and invested himself with a new one. As he was about leaving the store one of the clerks observed him and identified the coat which he wore, pursued and arrested him. He was committed to prison for trial in default of bail.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

CHARGES OF LARCENY.

GEORGE H. RICE was arraigned, charged in the complaint with having feloniously possessed himself of a watch and chain of the value of $50, and $55 in money, all the property of EDWARD A. SESSIONS, who was a passenger on the last trip of the steamer *Connecticut*, the theft having been committed upon the arrival of the steamer at her dock in this City. The accused indignantly denies his guilt, and gave bonds in $1,500 to answer the charge at the General Sessions.

HENRY WILLIAMS and two other men were found last evening by an officer in the unoccupied premises No. 463 Broome-street under suspicious circumstances, and as they had a quantity of lead pipe, to the value of $75, made up into a bundle convenient for carrying off, the officer proceeded to arrest them, but the two making their escape he succeeded only in arresting WILLIAMS, who was to-day committed in default of bail to answer at the General Sessions.

A GENTLEMAN IN TROUBLE.

WINFIELD S. BARD, who describes himself as a native of Baltimore and a present resident of No. 80 Amity-street, found himself confronted with two complaints, the first charging him with carrying concealed weapons and the second and more serious with obtaining goods under false pretences. The circumstances, as narrated in the complaint, are that Bard went to the office of the New-York Institution for the Blind, and representing that he was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the United States Army and authorized by Gen. VAN VLIET to make the purchase, succeeded in obtaining twenty-three dozen brooms. The prisoner was held on both complaints and committed in default of bail for examination.

A DESIRE FOR ROPE.

WILLIAM LITTLE was charged with stealing a Manilla hawser from a barge at the foot of Charles-street, being, as is alleged, caught in the act of transferring it from the barge to his boat. In default of bail he was committed.

FRUITS OF SUNDAY.

MARGARET MUDDINGER, No. 80 Thompson-street, JAMES MOORE, No. 258 First-avenue and FREDERICK HUBER, were each recognized in $300 to answer the charge of violating the Excise Law before the Court of General Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

This Court was devoid of business of public interest yesterday. The following were held in $200 each to answer the charge of violating the Excise Law on Sunday: GEO. E. ZELLIUS, No. 193 Rivington-street; GEO. FUCHS, No. 314 East Ninth-street; and CHRISTIAN WALKER, No. 102 Columbia-street. MARY SMITH, No. 390 East Tenth-street, was bailed in the same amount to answer for selling liquor without license.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—WITH OYER AND TERMINER.

Part I.—Held by Miller, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
271—Bouton vs. Bouton.
94?—Dunlap vs. Brewer.
951—Waring et al vs. Hoffman Fire Ins. Co.
1081—Crooker, &c., vs. The Long Island Railroad Company.
851—Tucker vs. The Same.
85?—Tucker vs. Same.
249—The Irving Bank vs. Dubois.
883—Viereck, Jr., vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company.
541—Kiensted vs. Clerke et al.
1433—Gordon, executor, &c., vs. Linderman.
891—Kaylor vs. Jenkins.
1333—Gilbert vs. Maitland.
1429—Baker et al. vs. Webster.
641—Durais vs. Andrews et al.
1275—Ripley vs. Dunbar.
847—Polhamus et al. vs. Ward et al.
1103—Connolly, Jr., vs. Crane et al.
859—Buchanan vs. Macy.
1297—Manvel vs. Holdrege.
739—Curtiss, Receiver, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.

Part II.—Held by Barnard, J.

Adjourned to Wednesday for want of jurors.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Welles, J.

Demurrer.

Nos.
8—Staples vs. Dunning.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
195—Kelly et al. vs. Cushing et al.
199—Eagleton vs. Pratt.
156—Belden vs. Arnoux.
193—Slade vs. Slade et al.
201—Kelly, Sheriff, vs. Howland et al.
129—Coggill et al. vs. McAloney, &c.
210—Van Nostrand vs. Reader.
215—White et al. vs. Morganthan et al.
190—Holmes et al. vs. Mead et al.
216—Ferris et al. vs. Van Valkenburgh et al.
219—Treadwell et al. vs. Sackett et al.
183—Nicoll vs. Nicoll et al.
63—Campbell &c. vs. Blake et al.
130—Knox vs. The Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Co.
149—Stovvenel et al. vs. Butler.
192—Johnson vs. Altmayer et al.
226—Ayrault vs. Murphy et al.
222—Hojer vs. McKay et al.
221—Dodge vs. Wilson.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

Nos.
43—Darling et al. vs. Clark.
27—Pepin vs. Lachenmeyer.
42—Hackettstown National Bank vs. Rea et al.

The call commences at Class No. 4, which is No. 44 on the General Calendar, entitled Beel vs. Whitmore.

The following is the balance of the Monday motion calendar:

Class Three.

Nos.
33—Brown et al. vs. Hill et al.
34—Finlay et al. vs. Rosenfeld et al.
35—Albertson vs. Woodworth et al.
36—Brod et al. vs. Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.
37—Rose vs. Terry et al.
38—Shuttleworth vs. Webster et al.
39—Wright vs. Edwards et al.
40—Gaines et al. vs. Dryer.
41—Sage vs. Wortman.
42—Hackettstown National Bank vs. Rea et al.
43—Darling et al. vs. Clark.

Class Four.

44—Beel vs. Whitmore.
45—Stratton vs. Stratton.
46—Litz et al. vs. Myer.
47—Heberton vs. Walker.
48—In the matter of the application of McBride for dissolution of trust, &c.
49—Merchants Nat'l Bank vs. Leland et al.
50—Loughran et al. vs. Jones.
51—Bryant vs. Mathews.
52—Mathews vs. Hubbard.
53—Held vs. Gucken.
54—Mancou vs. Barrow.
55—Suydam et al. vs. Suydam et al.
56—Carson vs. Bael et al.
57—Waite et al. vs. Gillman.
58—Savage vs. Pike.

Class Five.

59—Schaeffer vs. Wagner.

Class Six.

60—Dixon vs. Shipman et al.
61—Gheghan vs. Lloyd.
62—Loder vs. Little et al.
63—Butler et al. vs. De Mariel.
64—Gray vs. People's Gaslight Co.
65—Schmidt vs. Autenrieth.
66—Griswold vs. Derby.

Class Seven.

67—Fowler et al. vs. Harvey et al.
68—Percival vs. Gillman.
69—The Mayor, &c., of New-York, vs. New-York & Westchester Co. R. R. Co.
70—Roosevelt vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.
71—Pacific Mail Steamship Co. vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.

GENERAL CALENDAR.

Nos.
72—Stewart vs. Morehouse.
73—Sturgis vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.
74—Britton vs. Butler.
75—In the matter of the attachment of Seeber vs. Steamship Circassian.
76—Palmer vs. Cullingworth.
77—Harwood vs. Mitchell.
78—Faber vs. Faber.
79—Hart vs. Bidwell.
80—Doremus vs. Same.
81—French vs. Same.
82—Munsell vs. Same.
83—Clarke vs. Same.
84—Quintard vs. Neill.
85—Bank of California vs. Kelly.
86—Greene vs. Montana Mill Co.
87—Spear vs. Bell.
88—Chicago and Great Eastern RR. Co. vs. McHenry.
89—Adams vs. Potter.
90—Jaikert vs. Winter.
91—Binsse vs. La Farge.
92—Poullain vs. Cummings.
93—Same vs. Same.
94—Snedicor vs. Andrews.
95—Stevens vs. P. and G. Gold Mining Co.
96—McDonald vs. Baldwin.
97—O'Farrell vs. Malone et al.
98—Matter of Tontine Fire Ins. Co. of City of New-York.
99—Lawrence vs. Halstead.
100—Borda et al. vs. May et al.
101—Webster et al. vs. Rackett et al.
102—Briggs vs. Dye et al.
103—O'Farrell vs. Malone.
104—Brinckerhoff vs. Ladd.
105—Marcou vs. Lloyd.
106—Mazzoline vs. Biachi et al.
107—De Hevia vs. Cuyas et al.
108—Matter of Ross, &c., vs. Brennan, &c.
109—Le Doux et al. vs. Rae.
110—Hebbard vs. Matthews.
111—In the matter of trustees created under the last will and testament of McCall, deceased.
112—Wolford vs. Ward.
113—Prasholz vs. Harrison.
114—Vanderbilt vs. Webster.
115—Morris vs. Kennedy, &c.
116—Smith vs. Lloyd.
117—Thompson vs. Vail.
118—Monaghan vs. Brennan.
119—Gassner vs. Wright.
120—Dave vs. Briggs.
121—Greenwich Savings Bank vs. Church et al.
122—Bell vs. Whitmore.
123—Girliff vs. Hewitt.
124—Prospect Hill Reformed Dutch Church vs. Robertson et al.
125—Honan vs. Chapman et al.
126—Specht vs. Bayler.
127—Fisher et al vs. Reed.
128—Nickerson vs. Ellis.
129—Ruprecht vs. Glover et al.
130—Spatz vs. Lyon.
131—Bronson vs. Bronson.
132—Kearney vs. Butler.
133—Meyers et al vs. Van Valkenburgh.
134—Ryers vs. Rankin.
135—Buck vs. Traphagen.
136—Herfurth vs. Herfurth.
137—Grant vs. Miller, &c.
138—Gertz vs. Hewitt.
139—Chittenden vs. Chittenden.
140—Wilson vs. Keener.
141—Suydam, &c., vs. Suydam.
142—Heyden vs. Florence Sewing Machine Co.
143—Crowell vs. Gray.
144—In matter of Hudson Fire Insurance Co.
145—Jones vs. Muscott, &c.
146—Otter vs. Brevort Petroleum Co.
147—McCormack vs. Lange.
148—Foley et al. vs. McDonald et al.
149—Kulieiy vs. Griffith.
150—Hayward vs. American Emigrant Aid and Homestead Co.
151—Kinnier vs. Kinnier.
152—Bank of the Commonwealth vs. Wylie et al.
153—Mallin et al. vs. Page et al.
154—Hughes et al. vs. Wetsel.
155—In the matter of the election of Trustees of the Lathrop Sewing-machine Co.
156—Davis vs. Taylor et al.
157—Coomb vs. Stevens.
158—Rigney vs. Talmadge et al.
159—Baldwin vs. Senal.
160—Valkening vs. Berler et al.
161—Collins et al. vs. Collins et al.
162—Winslow vs. Armstrong.
163—Loges vs. Loges.
164—Ormsbee vs. Brown.
165—Winter et al. vs. Marks.
166—Rigney vs. Talmadge et al.
167—Maxwell vs. Stevenson.
168—Brumley vs. Deyendorf et al.
169—Camblos vs. Baldevin et al.
170—In the matter of the application by Cohan for rel. vs. an order made in the suit of Street vs. Gord.
171—Groves vs. Garesche.
172—Hewes et al. vs. Anderson et al.
173—National Citizens' B'nk vs. Baueard.
174—Herfurth vs. Herfurth.
175—Mackay vs. Mackay et al.
176—In the matter of the proceedings against Bertrand et al.
177—Mould vs. Mould.
178—Mackay vs. Mackay et al.
179—Stone vs. Cooper.
180—Tobias vs. Silver et al.
181—Powell vs. Powell et al.
182—Fisher vs. the same.
183—Raisbeck vs. Pratt et al.
184—Banford vs. Crooker et al.
185—Wicks et al. vs. Frank.
186—Bilger vs. Hazael.
187—Macombe et al. vs. Macombe et al.
188—Buel vs. Buel.
189—McCormack vs. Lange.
190—Prospect Hill Ref'd Dutch Church vs. Robertson.
191—Owen vs. Wood et al.
192—Edwards vs. Foster et al.
193—Freufauelli vs. Page.
194—The People, &c., Hackley et al. vs. Croton Aqueduct Board.
195—Brown et al. vs. Bass.
196—The People of the State &c., Mayell vs. Beebe.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Robertson, C. J.

Nos.
2919—Farr vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
3241—Brown vs. Richardson et al.
3227—Brod vs. Darman, impleaded.
2615—Brillas vs. Atlantic Mail SS. Co.
3109—McCoy vs. Abraham.
3165—Winsheimer, Admin., vs. The Normal Petroleum Co. of New-York.
3169—McKinley vs. The Am Exchange Bank.
2325—Lockwood vs. Callin.
3111—Irvine as ext'x vs. Spring et al.
3095—Trauman vs. Kerbs.
2929—Moses vs Banker et al.
3157—Moore vs. Herman.
3217—Sackett vs. Gorner.
211—Shephard vs. Heineken et al.
1565—Fabbre vs. Eisner.

Part II.—Held by Barbour, J.

Nos.
2656—Mosow vs. Walker.
2752—Witcop, an infant, vs. Lawrence.
3222—Whitbeck vs. Hayward.
2994—Shafer vs. Guest.
3308—Krachen vs. Olmsted.
3184—Farrell vs. Jackson.
2932—Hoffman vs. Park Fire Ins. Co.
3114—Steinberger et al vs. Fitzgerald et al.
2040—Ketchum vs. The Mayor, &c.
1490—Baltz et al. vs. Gudeman.
3112—Robbins et al. vs. Dewey et al.
3214—Blattin vs. Third-avenue Railroad.
1428—Fogerty vs. Andenreid.
3036—Walsh vs. Collins.
2604—Cummiskey vs. Salomon.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
611—Polhamus, &c., vs. Garretson.
534—Dougherty, &c., vs. Bleecker-St. & F. F. R. R. Co.
595—Dart vs. Walker.
484—Lewenthal vs. Kraus.
634—Drew vs. Drew.
396—Dearie vs. Lynch.
684—Hart vs. Goldsmith.
717—The Lorillard Ins. Co. vs. Burrows, &c.
673—Leggett vs. Giles.
533—Brague vs. Cobb.
607—Cumming vs. Winchell.
356—McNiel vs. Rogers.
621—Looder vs. Keity.
652—Lord vs. Bunce.
694—Sinclair vs. Allaire.

Part II.—Held by Cardoso, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
504—Walsh vs. Kelly.
495—Berky vs. German Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.
1242—Simpson vs. Sexton.
1150—McBride vs. Dorman.
289—Compagnie General Transatlantique vs. Waetjen.
696—Sinclair, &c., vs. Allaire.
1198—Rothschild vs. Keller.
186—Bonninger vs. Kutruff.
285—Allen vs. Morton.
663—Wehle vs. Sands.
722—McDonald, &c., vs. Francis.
608—Wilford vs. Murphy, &c.
768—Hart vs. Hart, &c.
295—Drachman vs. Cort.
702—Cardin vs. Eaton.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
102—Knox vs. Pierson.
39—Churchill vs. Lehman.
129—Day vs. Taylor.
90—Flurv vs. Brown.
142—Harman vs. Beck.
—Wolf vs. Schreinberg.
—Munch vs. Same.
—Olsen vs. Same.
—Penney vs. Same.
131—McMahon vs. Hartt.
132—McBrriety vs. Hartt.
133—Donovan vs. Hartt.
111—Trumble vs. Ryan.
155—Hallett vs. Fields.
124—Gilmore vs. Lee.
151—Wall vs. Masses.
152—Schoning vs. K'aeger.
153—Bunce vs. Delafolie.
154—Doyle vs. Monahan.
156—Weiner vs. Goetting.
157—Bolte vs. Cohn.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

SALVAGE—PASSENGER ASSUMING COMMAND—FALSE LOG.

Walter Burke vs. *The Brig Anastasia, &c.*—This is an action to recover salvage. The libel is filed by Walter Burke in behalf of himself and all others, and it avers that in December last the libelant, Burke, being in Bermuda, and desirous of coming to this port, was offered a passage free of expense in the Italian brig *Anastasia*, and he accordingly came on board for that purpose, and that there came on board at the same port a crew of six Consul's men, also bound to New-York. That in the prosecution of the voyage the vessel met with adverse winds and cold weather, which the Italian master and crew proved incompetent to contend with successfully. That the vessel was frequently and unnecessarily put back, and so kept knocking about for some twenty-three days without making any port, when the whole voyage need not have occupied more than ten or fifteen days at the farthest; that on the twenty-third day of the voyage, when the provisions and water were already getting short, and when the vessel was within about thirty miles of the port of Liverpool, Nova Scotia, the wind then blowing from the northwest and the brig being badly iced, the master announced his intent to put back again and run for Bermuda; that such course, if adopted, would have placed the vessel in great danger of loss through the starvation of all on board, whereupon the libelant, Burke, in order to preserve the vessel, took charge of the men, and with the aid of the Consul's men knocked off the ice and headed her for Liverpool, contrary to the wishes of the master; that she arrived off Liverpool the same night at dark, and stood off and on till morning, when she went into the harbor in safety; and but for the services so rendered by him, the libelant alleges that the vessel would, as he believes, have been totally lost, and that such services were extraordinary and entitle him to a salvage compensation. These allegations the claimants for the most part deny, and they insist that the vessel was in no danger; that her master and crew were competent to her navigation; that the libelant rendered no service, and that the vessel went into Liverpool in accordance with the wishes of her master, in order that they might get rid of the libelant and the Consul's men, who, as it is claimed, seemed desirous of causing disturbance on the vessel.

BENEDICT J.—This case has been treated on both sides as if the crew of Consul's men were to be considered libelants as well as Burke, although the libel sets forth no special services rendered by the crew; makes no claim for compensation to them, and prays no decree in their favor. I shall, therefore, consider the case as it has been treated by the advocates, and shall in the first instance dispose of the claim of the seamen by saying that the proof that they were paid in Liverpool, for their services on board, a sum which they received in full of all their demands, is clear. They were intelligent men, and knew what they were about when they accepted this payment as in full, and I must hold any claim they may have had to have been satisfied by this payment.

There remains the demand of Burke. The position of this person on board the brig, as described by himself, is somewhat anomalous, and I do not consider it clear that he can be considered to have been a passenger within the meaning of the maritime law as applied to passengers in case of salvage. In the case of —— (Law Times R., vol. 15, p. 341) it was held by Dr. Lushington that a person very similarly situated was not a passenger nor a seaman, but a nondescript. This question is, however, immaterial in this case, as I am of the opinion that it is not in any aspect a case where salvage can be awarded to him. It will be observed that the libelant does not claim to have performed any considerable labor, or incurred any personal risk, or displayed any extraordinary ability, but his demand is based upon the fact, as he claims it to have been, that he assumed the extraordinary responsibility of overruling the actual master of the vessel and putting himself at the head of the Consul's men and carrying the vessel into Liverpool without the direction and contrary to the wishes of her master. That the libelant did this is stoutly denied by the Italian master and crew, but if he did, I cannot, under the facts of this case, indorse his action to such an extent as to award him a salvage compensation therefor. This vessel had suffered no injury from stress of weather. The allegation that she was short of provisions or water is not sustained by the proofs. Her master and crew were in good health; sufficient in number for the ordinary crew of such a vessel. And, although their method of navigation would doubtless be far from satisfactory to most American seamen, they were competent, after their fashion and in their own time, to complete their voyage. It is, therefore, not a case where the extraordinary remedy which the libelant claims to have resorted to was necessary for the salvation of the vessel. It must be a strong case, clearly proved, which would justify a Court in commending by a salvage award the assumption of such authority and such a responsibility. The interests of commerce, which are the foundation of the whole doctrine of salvage, require that the master of a ship, who has been intrusted by the owners to take charge of their property, and who is responsible to them for its safe return, shall continue in command as long as there is any vessel left to be commanded. He may call salvors to his aid, but he is to be superseded, while at sea, only as a last resort in a case of desperate necessity. I do not say that the case may not arise where it might be the duty of a passenger, seaman, or any other competent person present, to overrule the master and change the destination of a vessel against his wishes, nor do I say that the due assumption of such responsibility would not be good ground for awarding a salvage compensation. But I apprehend that a case far stronger than the present one must be made out to justify such an award, whether to a person who did or did not owe duty to the ship. I shall, therefore, reject the libelant's claim to recover a salvage reward, but in so doing cannot allow to pass unnoticed a feature in the defence, which I regret much to have seen. I allude to the condition of the brig's log-book, as produced in Court by the claimant. It is clearly to be seen that this log has been tampered with by the master or mate, or both; parts erased and parts written in since the occurrence of the transaction purported to be related. Such a circumstance might well justify a Court in rejecting, without ceremony, not only the log itself, but also the evidence of the persons who attempt to impose it upon the Court, and in a different case from the present might have ensured defeat to the claimants. The master is part owner of the brig and the mate is his brother. In the absence of any other way of marking my disapproval of such misconduct, I shall render in this case a decree similar to one rendered by Dr. Lushington for a different reason in the salvage case of the *Rosellen*, (M. L. C., vol. II., p. 220,) and while I award no sum to the libelant as salvage, shall condemn the vessel to pay the costs of this action.

For libelant, Messrs. Benedict, Tracy and Benedict; for claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue and Mr. Scudder.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Hon. Judge Shipman.

IMPORTANT SEWING-MACHINE CASE.

The Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine Company vs. *Joseph W. Bartlett.*—This was an application on behalf of the complainants, asking for a preliminary injunction against the defendant to restrain from using the form of the Willcox & Gibbs machine. The complainants showed that this form was patented in 1860, and again extended in 1867; that it had been extensively advertised by the complainants as the "letter G machine;" that all their machines had been made in this specific form; that said form was never imitated or counterfeited by any one until the defendant, in the Summer of 1865, made and put upon the market a machine which was a close imitation of the plaintiffs' machine in form; that he was remonstrated with for doing so at the time, and promised to change his form, but did not; that he patented a design for a machine which was entirely different from the plaintiffs', but had never made any consider ble number of machines in that form. The affidavit of the secretary of the plaintiffs' Company, as well as several others, and the machines themselves, clearly show an infringement of the plaintiffs' patent.

The plaintiffs claim that, by their original patent, and this long use of it, and by making all their machines in this form, and extensively advertising their machines as "the letter G machine," they had acquired the exclusive right to the form in question, and that defendant's action was unjustifiable.

Mr. L. E. Chittenden, for the complainant upon the bill, affidavits and exhibits, moved for an injunction to prohibit the defendant from in any manner using the form so patented and set forth in the bill.

The defendant did not appear, although due notice of the time of hearing was served upon him; and counsel stated he was informed that the defendant could not successfully oppose this motion for an injunction.

The bill and affidavits were read, and the original and imitation machines were exhibited in Court.

The Court granted the injunction as prayed for, enjoining the defendant against any further use of the

said design, or any imitation "of the form" of the Willcox & Gibbs' machine. But this injunction does not interfere with his rights to make a sale of the machine in the form patented by the defendant.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Miller.

THE SCHNOBEL AND KANE MURDER CASES.

The case of William Schnobel, charged with the murder of Jacob Heinrich, in the tenement-house No. 225 West Thirty-eighth-street, on the night of Monday, the 18th of February last, was called for trial yesterday at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Mr. R. C. Hutchings, Assistant District-Attorney, appearing for the people, and Mr. W. H. Johnson for the prisoner.

The particulars of the murder may be learned from the following testimony, as taken before Coroner Gamble on the 20th of February:

Margaretta Langhaus, of No. 225 West Thirty-eighth-street, testified: I have been acquainted with deceased five months, and with the prisoner since October last; he visited me on Sundays; he came last Sunday, and remained all night; went away on Monday morning, and came back in the afternoon; he and I then went to look for another room; before we went out we took some knives to be sharpened, and we brought them home at six o'clock in the evening; while I was getting some medicine for the child the prisoner struck me with his hand; I went out crying, and a woman asked me what was the matter and when I told her she offered to go and get a policeman; an officer came and took the child from our room and gave it to me, and I administered the medicine and then went up stairs; the prisoner came out and looked for me, and called out that if I would go back he would not hurt me; I came down with the child and went into the room again; the prisoner ordered me to go and buy some vegetables; as I came back the landlady met me and asked me what all the trouble was; I told her, and she said she would have no such trouble there; when I got to the yard I could not get in, as there was a crowd of people, and I ran to the Eighth-avenue to get a policeman; when I came back the crowd was all gone, and I then saw the deceased, Mr. Heinrich, lying dead in the yard; I went up stairs and saw Mrs. Heinrich sitting in a chair; she was stabbed in two places; I did not see Nicholas Heinrich, (deceased's son;) the prisoner had been arrested; the knife now shown is one of those we had sharpened; when I went to my room I saw this knife lying on the floor with blood upon it; a man came and asked for it and I gave it to him.

John Wagner, of No. 225 West Thirty-eighth-street, deposed: I never saw the prisoner until the night of the murder, except through the windows of Mrs. Langhaus' room; about seven o'clock on Monday night I was sitting in my room by the window and saw people in the yard; I went out and saw the prisoner when he cursed me; soon after I heard a noise and saw Mr. Heinrich go to the door of Mrs. Laughaus and knock, and call for her to open it; he told them not to make so much trouble; I heard the son of deceased tell his father to look out, as the prisoner had a knife, and that he (Nicholas) had been stabbed; I heard deceased exclaim, "My God!" and saw him lean against the door with a knife in his hand; I saw the prisoner with a knife in his hand; the occurrence took place inside the door; I saw Mrs. Heinrich trying to get her husband out of the room; the prisoner remained in doors until an officer arrested him; I went for a doctor and when I came back Mr. Heinrich was dead in his own room; the knife now shown me is the one the prisoner had in his hand.

Nicholas Heinrich, son of the deceased, deposed: On Monday night last my mother and father were at my house, No. 228 West Thirty-eighth-street; my mother went home at nine o'clock, and came back soon and told my father that he had better go home, as the shoemaker was raising h—l in the yard; I went over with my father and mother, and when I got to Mrs. Laughaus' door I saw the prisoner standing there; I took hold of him and told him to go out and not make any trouble in the house; he said he had a right there, at the same time stabbing me; I told my father to look out, as the prisoner had a knife; I had just got the words out of my mouth when I saw my father fall; I then went to my house to have my wounds dressed, and have not seen my father or mother since; I recognize the man who stabbed me; I did not strike him.

Joseph G. Shaw, M. D., testified that, upon making a *post-mortem* examination, he found an incised wound in the left breast, one inch in length, and one-half inch below the nipple; the direction of the wound was upward and inward, passing between the third and fourth ribs, entering the lung at that point and passing entirely through it; death ensued from internal hemorrhage, the result of the wound.

Upon these statements of facts, the Coroner's jury held the prisoner for trial.

Before proceeding with the case yesterday morning counsel for the defence begged to explain to the Court that his absence on Thursday last, when the trial was first called, was due to the fact that on the night of the previous day he was taken suddenly ill, and continued so for two or three days. He desired to make this explanation, he said, in order to place himself in a proper light before the public, as some comments unfavorable to him had been made by those who were not familiar with the circumstances.

The Judge expressed his entire satisfaction with the apology, whereupon Mr. JOHNSON asked leave to withdraw the prisoner's former plea of "not guilty," and put in a plea of "guilty of murder in the second degree." This was allowed by the presiding Justice, with the sanction of the District-Attorney, and the prisoner was remanded until Friday next, when he will be sentenced.

THE KANE CASE.

The case of John Kane, charged with arson of the degree of murder, was then called for trial, but owing to the absence of Attorney-General Martindale, an adjournment was ordered until this morning at 10 o'clock.

The following is THE CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

People vs. John Kane—arson.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 1.—MAY 20.

Before Chief-Justice Robertson and a Jury.

ACTION AGAINST AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chas. Brink et al., vs. The N. E. Fire Insurance Company.—This action is brought to recover $4,000, the amount of a policy of insurance issued by defendants in the Spring of 1865 on a lot of cigars and camomile flowers, stored by plaintiffs in the loft of a store No. 161 Water-street. On the 18th of May, 1865, a fire occurred, from some unknown cause, in the store, and the greater portion of plaintiffs' property, which they value at $14,000, and which was insured in two other companies, was destroyed.

The defence is that the value of the property destroyed is greatly overestimated by plaintiffs; that in accordance with the terms of the policy three appraisers were appointed to estimate its value, who appraised it at between five and six thousand dollars. The defence also claims that one of the plaintiffs in the action, named Meihlen, had no interest in the property insured at the time it was destroyed, and had, therefore, no right to be made a party to the action. Case still on.

Darlington & Wehle for plaintiffs; Tracy & Pyne and Luther R. Marsh for the defendants.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 20.

By Judge Welles.

Hazzard vs. Stevens; demurrer of defendant Haskell overruled, and judgment ordered for plaintiff on the demurrer, with leave to the same defendant to answer on payment of costs, &c. Fannie L. Allen vs. William T. Horn; judgment ordered in favor of plaintiff in accordance with the prayer of the complaint. McQuade vs. McQuade; judgment ordered for plaintiff for divorce, *a vinculo matrimonii* in usual form.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 20.

By Judge Sutherland.

John R. Smith vs. George May et al.; motion granted, with $10 costs. Babette Fuchs vs. Joseph Fuchs; an allowance of $5 per week for the plaintiff, and of $150 for defraying costs and expenses, &c., of the action. Order to be settled on notice.

By Judge Clerke.

Daniel W. Whitney et al. vs. R. W. Townsend; motion for an additional allowance denied without costs.

By Judge Barnard.

Benjamin Westheimer vs. Joel A. Micker; motion granted with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 20.

By Judge Jones.

The Mayor, &c., vs. Camberger; motion granted. Robins et al. vs. Mount et al.; motion denied with $10 costs. Bishop vs. Jackson; motion denied. Smith vs. Oatman; motion granted.

By Judge McCunn.

Janeway et al. vs. Janeway et al.; motion for Referee granted and Referee appointed. Donnell vs. Schultz, President, &c.; motion granted without costs. Brooks vs. Schultz, President, &c.; motion granted without costs. Burgess vs. Eighth-avenue Railroad; extra allowance of $350 granted. Lockwood vs. Haughwout et al.; motion granted on payment of $15 costs. Heckscher et al. vs Braun et al.; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 20.

By Judge Cardozo.

Marsh vs. Gabaudan; order settled. Messenger vs. The Fourth National Bank; motion denied with costs to plaintiff, to abide event. (See opinion.)

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury were impaneled yesterday and proceeded at once to the transaction of the business before them. Judge Russel, in his charge to them, referred to the unusual accumulation of cases with which the newly organized Jury will be called upon to deal, and said that this circumstance was due to the fact that the Grand Jury of the last term spent its time in needless visits to public institutions, instead of caring for greater interests.

TRIALS.

Seven cases were disposed of in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Three of the prisoners were sentenced to the State Prison and six were remanded for sentence. Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the people.

SENTENCED TO THE STATE PRISON.

A young man named James McGuire, indicted for grand larceny, was tried and found guilty. The prisoner was charged with having entered Mr. Julius Werner's Exchange Office, No. 108 Greenwich-street, on the 8th inst., in company with two others, and while one of the party engaged the attention of the proprietor, the others broke the glass in a showcase which stood at the end of the counter, and stole therefrom a United States 7-30 bond of the value of $100, after which the trio fled. They were pursued by a police officer, who followed them so closely that McGuire ran into an alley-way and then secreted himself in a water-closet, where the policeman found him and immediately arrested him. A lame attempt was made by counsel for the defence to prove an *alibi* for his client, but the witness who undertook to swear the matter through unfortunately hit upon the wrong day and finally broke down. The jury rendered the verdict without leaving their seats, and the prisoner was sentenced to State Prison for five years.

George W. Merchant was arraigned at the bar for trial on the charge of having stolen a quantity of jewelry, valued at $80, from Mr. Charles Sennet of No. 44 Clinton-street, where both parties boarded. In the face of the most overwhelming evidence against him, the prisoner, by advice of counsel, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Ellen Cosgrove, a domestic, pleaded guilty to a charge of theft preferred against her by her former employer, Mr. Anthony Blath, of No. 210 Delancey-street. The property stolen consisted of a number of silk and calico dresses of the aggregate value of $111. Sentenced to the State Prison for one year.

REMANDED FOR SENTENCE.

Edward Watson and George King, charged with stealing a piece of cloth valued at $30 from the establishment of Mr. George McLean, clothier, at No. 1,246 Broadway, on the 4th inst., plead guilty of petit larceny. The pair went into the store on the evening of the day just mentioned, and while King pretended to examine a coat in the rear part of the store, Watson took the cloth from the counter and concealed it within a deep inside pocket of his coat. The property was soon missed, and the suspected persons were arrested immediately after leaving the store. Remanded for sentence.

Henry Holmes, a young man of genteel appearance, plead guilty to petit larceny. The prisoner went to the store of Mrs. Jennie L. Smith, No. 175 Sixth-avenue, on the 29th ult., and representing himself as a clerk in the Surrogate's Office, informed her that some baggage addressed to her had arrived from Chicago and was then at Pier No. 13, North River, subject to her orders. The better way to get it, he said, would be to pay him twenty-five cents expressage, and he would send the trunks immediately. Believing his statements to be true, Mrs. Smith paid him the required sum and took his receipt, but never heard from her baggage. An accurate description of the swindler given to the Police enabled them to find him, and he was arrested. Remanded for sentence.

James Hughes, William Kiloy, and Thomas Gibney were charged with having assaulted Mr. George W. Sherman, of Nos. 187 and 189 Wooster-street, on the evening of the 31st of March. The accused, as shown by the papers in the case, committed an unprovoked assault upon Mr. Sherman in the street, while that gentleman was proceeding homeward. One of them used a penknife and another a pistol, cutting the gentleman in the face and striking him on the head with the pistol. The prisoners plead guilty and were remanded for sentence.

SUSPENDED AND DISCHARGED.

Thomas Scully, Joseph McMullen, and John Orr plead guilty of burglary in the third degree. On the night of the 1st instant they forced an entrance into the liquor-store kept by Peter Duncan at No. 312 Ninth-street, and stole about 100 gallons of various kinds of liquors, valued at $325, with which they escaped, but were subsequently arrested by the Police. Sentence suspended and the prisoners discharged.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* Henry Rierback; receiving stolen goods.
The People *vs.* George Gilmore; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Henry Shatmire; larceny from person.
The People *vs.* Joseph H. Levy; false pretences.
The People *vs.* Wm. F. Woods; forgery third degree.
The People *vs.* Wm. J. Woods; burglary third degree.
The People *vs.* John Mullin, Hugh McCloskey and James Loughran; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Henry Adams; burglary third degree.
The People *vs.* Frank Farrell; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Dennis Desmond and Thomas Rourke; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Robert Smith; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Eugene De Angelos; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Ida Brown; petit larceny.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 20, 1867.

$5,000	U. S. 6s. '68 C....	134	100	Adams Ex. Co....	64
8,000	U. S. 6s. '81.. R	111½	100	Wells Fargo Ex....	65¾
4,000	U. S. 6s. '81.. C	111½	100	Quick. Min. Co....	26½
25,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. R. '62	106½	100	Mar. Pref....	18
25,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '62	109	500	At. M. S. Co....	103¼
5,000	do	109	50	Boston W. P....	29
7,500	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '64	105⅞	40	do.....b60	29¼
			200	do.....2d call	29
22,500	do	105⅞	29	Pac. M. SS. Co....	128¼
3,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s C. '65	106⅞	100	do	128¼
1,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. New issue	108	100	do.....2d call	128¾
			100	do	128
30,500	do	108	255	N. Y. Cen....	97¾
10,000	Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s. Sec. Ser.	105⅝	100	do.....b10	97½
			200	do	97½
			200	do.....2d call	97½
3,000	N. Y. St. 7s. Bounty Loan.. Reg.	108¼	44	do	98
16,000	do	108⅛	500	Erie Railroad....	62¼
1,000	Tenn. 6s.....x-c	64⅞	15	do	62
1,000	do	65	100	Hud. Riv. R....s60	101⅛
27,000	Tenn. 6s. New....	62⅝	300	Reading R.	103⅞
10,000	do	62¾	400	M. S. & N. I.	67¾
10,000	do	62⅞	100	do.....b10	67⅝
5,000	Ga. St. 7s.	86	100	do.....b30	67⅝
1,000	Mo. St. 6s....	97¼	200	Cleve. & Pitts..	72¾
7,000	do	97½	100	Chi. & N. W.....b10	34¼
1,000	Mo. 6s. Pac. R. R. Issue	97¼	200	do	34¼
			500	do	34¼
6,000	N. Car. 6s....ex-c	46¼	200	do	34¼
20,000	O. & M. C.	24½	200	do.....s30	34
20,000	do.....b30	24¾	100	do.....b10	34⅛
2,000	Ohio Pr. C.	65	500	Chi. & N. W Pr....	59¾
2,000	O. & M. 1st M.	85½	700	do	59½
8,000	Hud. Riv., 1st M	102½	100	do.....s3	59
2,000	Tol. & W. 1M. Ex.	89	400	Cleve. & Tol.....s10	113
1,000	do	88	300	Chic. & R. I.	88½
5	Bank of N. Amer..	107	100	Chic., B. & Q. R..	130½
100	Shoe & L. Bk	110	200	Tol., W. & W.	42½
20	Imp. & Trad. B'k.	111	500	P., F. W. & C.	95¾
10	Leather Man. Bank	180	100	Mil. & St. P.	34
10	Fourth National	106½	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	52
10	West. U. Tel.	42¾	100	do	52⅜
50	do	42¾	100	do.....2d call	52⅛
50	do.....2d call	42½	700	do	52⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$6,500	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '62	109½	200	U. S. Express Co	68
1,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s C. '64	105¼	100	Canton Co.....c	42¾
			85	Del. & H Canal	152
10,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s C. New Issue	108	100	West. U. Tel	42½
			100	do	42⅝
5,000	Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s. 1st series	106⅛	100	At. Mail SS. Co	102
			50	do.....2d call	102¾
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s new	62⅝	300	Boston W. P	29
10,000	do	62¾	100	Pac. M. S. S. Co	129
10,000	Tenn. 6s.....ex-c	64¾	100	N. Y. Cen	98
1,000	N. Car. St. 6s. N	46¼	100	Erie R.	62⅝
20,000	Mo. St. 6s	96	100	Hud. R. R.	101⅓
1,000	do	96¼	100	do	101½
10,000	Ohio & M. C.	24⅛	100	Reading R.	103½
2,000	N. J. Cen. 6s. '83	93½	150	M. S. & N I	67⅝
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d.	95¼	200	Clev. & Pitts	73½
1,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pr	80	300	Chic. & N. W	34¼
95	Fourth Nat. Bank.	106½	200	Chi. & R. I.	88⅝
20	Amer. Ex Co	68	100	do	88¾
275	Wells Fargo Ex.	66	200	Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	96⅛
80	Adams Ex. Co	65½	100	Mil. & St. P.	34
100	do	65¾	200	Mil. & St. P Pf.	52½
100	do	65⅞	400	do	53
300	do	66			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C.	24⅜	200	Mich. S. & N. I..b10	67⅝
10,000	do.....b3	24½	600	do.....c	67½
100	Pacific Mail	128¼	800	Clev. & Pitts	72⅝
100	West. U. Tel.....c	42¾	200	do.....b15	72¾
100	do.....b30	42	300	do.....c	72⅝
100	do.....b10	43	800	Chic. R. I. & P	88¼
300	do	42⅞	100	do.....s15	88
600	N. Y. Cen	97⅝	100	do.....b3	86½
200	do.....b30	97⅝	200	do.....b30	88¼
100	do.....b3	97⅝	300	do.....b10	88¼
600	Erie Railroad	62¼	200	Mariposa Pr.	18
200	do.....s10	62⅛	200	Chic. & N. W	34⅛
300	do.....b3	62¼	1500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	59⅜
800	Reading R.	103½	100	do.....b30	59¼
200	do.....b30	103⅝	100	P., Ft. W. & C	96
400	do.....c	103½			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

10,000	O. & Miss. C.	24⅛	300	M. S. & N. I.	67⅝
200	West. U. Tel	42⅝	100	do.....s10	67½
100	do.....s20	42½	200	do.....b3	67⅝
100	do.....b3	42⅝	100	do.....b30	67¾
100	N. Y. Cen.	97⅝	100	do.....b10	67⅝
600	Erie R	62¼	200	Cleve. & Pitts..b10	73⅛
500	do	62⅛	200	do	73
600	do.....b3	62¼	200	do	73¼
200	do.....s10	62⅛	200	Chi.. R. I. & P.	88¼
300	do.....b5	62¼	500	Chi. & N. W	34¼
100	Hudson Riv.	101	900	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	59¼
100	do.....b30	101¼	200	do.....b30	59⅜
100	do.	101¼	200	do.....c	59¼
200	Reading R.	103⅝			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	24⅜	400	Erie R.	62⅝
10,000	do.....s10	24⅛	200	do.....s10	62½
200	Bos. Water P.	28⅞	600	do.....b5	62⅝
100	do.....b20	29	100	Hudson R.	101¾
100	Canton Co.	43	200	Clev. & Pitts	73¾
100	Mer. U. Ex	19	2600	do	74
100	West. U. Tel	43	400	do	74⅛
100	do.....s15	43⅞	200	do.....s10	74
100	do.....b10	43	200	do.....b3	74⅛
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	98¼	500	do.....b5	74
500	do	98⅜	600	Chic., R. I. & P.	88⅞
200	do.....b30	98½	200	do.....b30	89
200	do.....b3	98⅛	500	do.....s15	88⅞
400	Reading R.	103⅝	800	do	89
200	do.....b30	103¾	200	do.....b10	89⅛
100	Tol., W. & W.	42⅛	100	do.....s5	89
600	Mich. S. & N. I.	68	600	Chic & N. W. R.	34⅝
300	do	67⅞	200	do.....s15	34½
800	do.....b3	68	300	do.....b3	34⅝
200	do.....b30	68½	400	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	59¾
300	do.....s3	68	100	P., F. W. & C.	96¼

MONDAY, May 20—P. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, May 18, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$4,279,045
Increase in Specie	607,662
Decrease in other Legal-Tenders	4,168,138
Increase in Deposits	1,094,022
Increase in Circulation	36,432

	May 19, 1866.	May 18, 1867.	May 11, 1867.
National Cap'l..	$73,107,700	$73,457,700	$73,457,700
Local Capital..	8,878,500	9,062,500	9,062,500
Total Capital..	$81,986,200	$82,520,200	$82,520,200
Loans	257,961,874	250,877,558	253,682,829
Gold and Gold Notes	13,595,465	15,567,252	14,959,590
Other L. Tend'r	85,710,107	63,828,501	67,996,639
Deposits	217,427,729	201,436,854	200,242,832
Circulation	25,189,864	33,632,301	33,595,869
In Sub-Tres'y..	103,051,222	128,697,996	122,239,278

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house is as follows:

New-York	$806,899	Citizens'	$131,723
Merchants'	884,277	Market	552,400
Mechanics'	566,000	St. Nicholas	757,649
Union	488,506	Shoe & Leather	945,648
Phenix	289,835	Continental	570,176
Tradesmen's	789,839	Commonwealth	243,729
Mer. Exchange..	452,604	Marine	353,000
Gallatin	493,110	Atlantic	98,859
Butchers & D.	255,063	Importers'	503,424
Mechanics & T..	195,720	Park	993,500
Leather	258,564	M. Association	308,452
Seventh Ward	178,860	Grocers'	80,683
State	185,000	East River	283,500
Am. Exchange..	985,676	Fourth	2,967,192
Commerce	5,875,480	Central	1,665,210
Broadway	900,000	Second	270,000
Ocean	788,851	Ninth	910,294
Mercantile	481,997	First	446,830
Pacific	141,384	Third	792,658
Republic	858,750	N. Y. Exchange	268,962
Chatham	131,475	Tenth	908,300
N. America	332,753	Croton	180,000
Hanover	289,161	N. Currency	90,000
Irving	193,286	Bowery	225,000
Metropolitan	2,188,392		
Total 49 National Banks			$33,558,671
Total 13 other National and Local Banks			73,630
Total on Clearing-house report, May 18			$33,632,301
On previous report, May 11			33,595,869
Increase in circulation			$36,432

The present Bank return, in connection with the enlarged Treasury balances since last Monday, reflects the heavy operations of the week in the new United States 5-20s. The Bank Loans are increased over four millions, principally on the Public Funds, and while their general line of deposits is maintained, they have temporarily parted with about four millions of their Greenbacks, or part due Certificates on the Treasury, representing Greenbacks. They could do this conveniently to their Legal-tender basis, or, of course, it would not have been done at all, and although some parties on the street may have overloaded themselves with United States Bonds, tempted by the previous cheap rates for Money, and had to pay an advance for a few days to carry them, the signs to-day are that demand loans to Brokers, especially on this security, are about to relapse to 5 ⅌ cent. again. The engagements of the Treasury Office on Saturday and to-day of 7.30 ⅌ cents to be almost immediately paid for, amount to $4,000,000, while the further sales of 5-20s amount to less than one-third this sum.

The business of Wall-street in nearly all departments opened unusually dull this morning, and so continued until the afternoon. The Money market, the Gold Room, the Foreign Exchanges and the Stock Boards, all moved sluggishly. The demand for Money from the Brokers was inconsiderable, and 5@6 ⅌ cent. was accepted by lenders when applied to. The sales of Gold were spiritless at 136⅞@136¾ ⅌ cent. After 2 o'clock there was quite a change to brisker transactions and higher prices for the Public Funds and the Railway Stocks, and more movement in the Gold Room, at an advance to 137@137¼ ⅌ cent. The Foreign Exchanges for the Boston steamer mail are firm on the basis of 109⅞ for standard sixty-day bills on London, and some engagements of Gold for the extra Cunarder (*Palmyra*) sailing from this port on Wednesday are spoken of this Afternoon, probably a million of dollars.

As remarked above, the Stock Exchange became quite firm in the afternoon on the Railways, and there was a large advance from last week on the old Express shares, the Adams Company selling up to 66 ⅌ cent, Wells-Fargo 66, and United States and American each 68. The Western Union Telegraph in better request, and the Steamship lines firm. The Atlantic Mail has declared a Dividend of 2½ ⅌ cent. In regard to the great trunk lines of Railway terminating on the sea-board, the Pennsylvania Central, New-York Central and Erie, the report on the Street is that several most satisfactory conferences have taken place among their leading managers in this City within a few days, in the presence of the common umpire on Railway competition, Mr. SLOAN; and that, so far from an "impending war" between them as to rates of traffic, the present purpose is to advance (and make common cause in the movement) on several important branches of traffic from the West. This, if so ordered, will control the Western Roads, so far as any signs of "cutting rates" in that quarter may have been apprehended, though we have yet to see any substantial proof of such a disposition. In regard to the annual meeting of the Northwest Company at Chicago on the 6th of June, we have noticed for a week past that preparations are making for an unusually full representation of both classes of Stockholders. The *bona fide* holders of the Preferred and Common Stock would perhaps do well to withhold their proxies for a day or two, if they have not already given them, for the result of an informal meeting in this City to shape a ticket for the new Board of Direction. We are not yet assured as to the merits of the real or supposed competition for the control of the Company, but there is ground to hope that the discussion of the subject will do no harm to the Road.

At 5 o'clock this Afternoon the following quotations were made, as compared with Saturday, the markets active and with appearances in the direction of a fair degree of speculation through the week:

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	99¾	99¾	Northwest	34⅝	34⅛
U. S. 5-20s	109¼	109	N. West Pref.	59¾	59½
U. S. 7.30s	106¼	106⅓	Rock Island	89	88⅞
N. Y. Central	98¼	97½	Fort Wayne	96½	96
Erie	62⅝	62½	Pacific Mail	128½	128⅛
Hudson	102	101	Quicksilver	27¼	27¼
Reading	103½	103⅛	W. U. Telegraph	43	42¾
Mich. Southern	68⅛	67⅝	Mariposa Pref.	18¼	18¾
Illinois Central	115¼	115¼	Ohio Certificates	24½	24½
Pittsburgh	74½	72½	American Gold	137¼	136⅞
Tennessee 6s	64¾	64¾	Bills on London	109⅞	109⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., 1867	134	5-20 cou.. 1865 new issue	107¼
6 ⅌ cent., 1868	133	Oregon W. L., ½ yr., 1881	106
6 ⅌ cent., cou., 1868	133¼	5 ⅌ cent. reg'd, 1871	110½
6 ⅌ cent. reg'd. 1881	111⅜	5 ⅌ cent., cou., 1871	110½
500 & 1,000, 1881	111⅜	End. cou., 1871	110½
5-20 registered, 1862	106	5 ⅌ cent., reg'd, 1874	102
5-20 coupon small	108⅜	5 ⅌ cent. cou'n, 1874	102
5-20 500 & 1,000	109⅛	End coupons, 1874	102
5-20 registered, 1864	105½	10-40 reg.	99⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000	105½	10-40 500 & 1,000	99½
5-20 registered, 1865	106	7 3-10 1st series	106⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000	106⅜	7 3-10 2d series	105¾
5-20 reg. 1865, new issue	103	7 3-10 3d series	105⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7s, 1870	102½	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., l. l'n	82
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	108⅛	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex c	61½
N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. B'y loan	108⅜	Tennesee 6s, new bds	62½
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1872	100¼	Tennessee 5 ⅌ c., n. bds	58
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1873	100¼	Virginia Coupon 6s	67
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1874	100¼	Virginia ex c	44½
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1875	100¼	Virginia, new bonds	40
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1877	100⅜	Georgia 6s	73
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1871	92	Georgia 7s, n bs	86
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1874	93	North Carolina 6s	58
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1870	106	North Carolina ex c	46
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	102	North Carolina, n. bds	47
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	103	Missouri 6s	97¼
Kentucky 6s, 1868-'72	101	Missouri, H. & St. Jo. ls.	82¼
Kentucky 6s, large b's	101	Missouri, Pac. R. R. ls.	97¼
Illinois Canal, all 6s	100	California 7s	119
Ind. 5 ⅌ c. War loan	91	California 7s, large b's	119¾
Indiana 2½s	94	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	121	Irving	103
Manhattan	132	Metropolitan	128
America	139½	East River	100
Phenix	105	Nassau	104½
Leather Manuf.	180	Shoe and Leather	109¾
State of New-York	109½	Corn Exchange	121
Commerce	116	Continental	103
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	107	Commonwealth	109
Broadway	242	Impt'rs. & Traders'	111
American Exchange	112	Fourth National	106½
Bank of North Am'a.	107	Ninth National	113
Hanover	115	Oriental Bank	130

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93½	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	82½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	88	Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv.	77
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	88	Lack. & West. Bonds	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	103	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-76	104	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	89
Erie 1st mort.. 1876	100½	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext.	89
Erie 7s. 3d mort, '83	97	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77
Erie 7s. 5th mort.. 1888	88¾	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	65
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	90	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93	68½
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M.. 1869	102	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s. f. '85	104¼	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	102
Mich. Cen. 8 p. c. '69-72	104	N. J. Central 2d M.	98
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	108½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	94½
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	89¼	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	84
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	97	Chi. & A., 1st mort.	100
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ⅌ c.	96	Chi. & Alton Income	83
Pac. R. 7's guart'd by Mo.	95	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	50
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	109	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	86
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	77	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	103
Chic. & N. West. S. F.	92½	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	42
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	82	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	95

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the second week in May:

1867	$60,863
1866	65,925
Decrease	$5,062

Comparative earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the second week in May:

1867	$73,976
1866	72,164
Increase	$1,812

The New-Orleans *Price Current* of Wednesday last, has the following in regard to the explosion of the First National Bank of that City and its relations to the New-Orleans Sub-Treasury:

"We regret that we are under the necessity of noticing the forced suspension of the First National Bank of this city, and the closing of its doors by the Agent of the United States Treasury Department. When on Monday morning the Bank was prohibited from making its usual exchanges with other City Banks, or paying its depositors checks upon it, it caused a wide spread uneasiness in financial circles and alarmed its customers as to the safety of their deposits; but in the absence of any authorized statement on the subject it was still hoped that the summary proceeding of the United States visitor, as the Treasury Agent is styled by law, had been without warrant in any default of the Bank, and that it might be allowed after a very brief delay to resume business, at least so far as to make settlements with its depositors. The current of public opinion, however, was adverse to this favorable view, and the prevailing distrust was confirmed on Tuesday morning by the appearance of the following pregnant telegram, posted on the doors of the institution:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1867.

John B. Knox, New-Orleans:

If anything is wrong with the bank, take and keep possession as examiner until a receiver can be legally appointed.

H. R. HULBURD, Comptroller of Currency.

But one inference could be drawn from the tenor of this dispatch and the course of the United States Visitor in closing the bank. Under such circumstances depositors generally abandoned all hope of any early recovery of their deposits, and made their business arrangements accordingly, but this could hardly be done without great inconvenience and sacrifices to sustain their private credit. It is a long time since anything has occurred to create more alarm and distrust throughout the community and increase the stringency that already oppressed monetary affairs. Nothing definite has transpired relating to the cause of this untoward event, but as it is understood that the Treasury Agent devoted Sunday to an examination of the Sub-Treasury, the two scrutinies have been connected in public opinion, and it has been generally presumed that something "wrong" in the Treasury was the foundation of the proceedings against the bank."

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $2,580,656 51, of which $355,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $268,000; Payments, $2,531,544 11; Balance, $128,747,109 28.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that publishers who do not themselves print the books or papers published and sold by them are liable to special taxes, not as manufacturers, but as dealers.

The Balance of Trade.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As there is quite a diversity of opinion at the present time touching the balance of trade against us in Europe, and consequent necessity for exports of gold, permit me to give you the following figures as tending to throw some light on the subject. If they are erroneous in their facts or conclusions, perhaps they may have the effect of eliciting the truth from some other quarter. I take from your paper of this morning the following statistics:

Imports—July 1, 1866, to May 18, 1867, (gold)	$241,165,717
Less Exports specie same period	32,264,879
Balance	$208,900,838
Exports same period—Currency, $159,265,165. Converted into gold at forty per cent., gives gold	113,760,832
Leaving against us	$95,140,006

The movements in cotton since Sept. 1, 1866, to date, give a total export from all the ports of 1,261,000 bales; of this quantity the amount exported from New-York, and included in the exports above, is stated at 374,722 bales. This leaves 886,278 bales to represent the exports of cotton from the Southern ports, and which form no part of the import and export movement given by you, as above. This last named number of bales, at 425 pounds per bale, and at 25 cents per pound, would give........ 94,167,037

Leaving a balance of trade against us of.. $973,069

The above estimate is made on the estimate that the imports and exports (other than cotton) outside of New-York about balance each other, and also upon the supposition that we owed nothing to Europe on July 1, 1866. It will probably be said that the balance against us at that time was not less than $50,000,000. Admit that it was, the reply is, first, that the table is also made upon the assumption that all consigned goods, which are included in the imports above, have been sold, and the necessity for remitting exists at the present time, while, in fact, it would be a large estimate to say that seventy-five per cent. have been sold; secondly, the imports are taken from July 1, while the cotton exports are taken from Sept. 1, two months later; and, thirdly, it can safely be assumed that not less than $25,000,000 of our bonds have gone to Europe since July 1 last, in excess of any amount returned to us. These three reasons, then, it is thought, more than justify the grounds upon which the above statement is based.

If any of your readers can see material error in the figures as given, possibly they may take the trouble of pointing it out, and thus enlighten many

INTERESTED PARTIES.

NEW-YORK, May 20, 1867.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., Will receive SEVEN-THIRTY notes of all the series in exchange for the NEW 5-20 CONSOLIDATED BONDS, at the best market rates, which holders of seven-thirties will find to their advantage.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS. These include Park, Water and other Improvement Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by JAY COOKE & CO., Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 20, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 3,350 bbls. Flour, 1,450 bbls. and 100 bags Corn Meal, 4,050 bushels Corn, 850 bushels Oats, 660 bushels Malt, 160 bbls. Pork, 233 pkgs. Cut Meats, 165 pkgs. Lard, 50 bbls. Beef, and 112 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in request at $8 75 for Pots, and $13@$13 25 for Pearls ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been steady and moderately inquired for, including Java at 24½c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Rio, 15½c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in pretty fair request at essentially unaltered prices. Middlings closed at from 28c.@30c. ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,300 bales, against receipts of 547 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	8,602
Receipts preceding week	8,060
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	313,443
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	550,951
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	3,050
Exports since Jan. 1	251,129
Exports since Sept. 1	374,722
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	112,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,703,500
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,261,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	355,000

COAL—Has been quiet at previous quotations. The Pottsville *Miners' Journal*, of Saturday, reports: "The quantity sent by railroad this week is 64,578 19 tons; by canal, 28,440; for the week, 93,018 19 tons, against 118,749 tons for the corresponding week last year. The trade sums up this week as follows, compared with last year:

	1866 Week.	1866 Total.	1867 Week.	1867 Total.
P. & R. Railr'd.	83,270	1,283,315	64,579	1,078,368
Schuyl. Canal.	35,479	318,811	28,440	198,561
L. Valley R. R.	22,952	649,284	41,617	609,620
Lehigh Canal.	15,613	157,673	12,262	93,432
Scrant. South.	23,110	341,121	15,098	442,224
Scrant. North.	9,161	129,400	5,396	127,331
By railroad	—	132,152	9,570	228,141
By canal	—	1,021	119	3,265
Del. & Hudson.	45,240	196,510	21,960	248,405
Wy'ing South.	9,000	18,882	9,064	16,296
Shamokin	10,567	158,338	5,341	137,782
Trevortn	1,273	16,743	728	8,221
Short Mt.	2,669	17,383	2,310	10,721
L. V. Co.	2,030	12,819	1,796	15,594
Williamston	1,962	8,231	2,788	21,268
Broad Top	7,704	83,130	5,687	79,996
Grand total..	270,030	3,569,683	227,656	3,319,225

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very limited inquiry prevails for State and Western Flour, though quoted down again 10c.@20c. ⅌ bbl. Sales since our last have been 4,900 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $10 65@$11 85; common to good Extra State at $12@$13 15; good to choice do. do. at $13 20@$14; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands at $13 25@$14 25 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$10 65	@11 85
Extra State	12 00	@14 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	12 00	@16 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	13 25	@14 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	14 25	@16 50
Extra Genesee	14 10	@16 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	16 00	@18 75

Southern Flour is quiet and lower; sales have been reported of 250 bbls., at $13 30@$15 for ordinary to fair extra, and $15@$18 25 for fair to very choice extra do. ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour continues very quiet at $14 60@$16 90 for extra ⅌ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Rye Flour rules quiet at from $8 50@$9 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales 280 bbls. Corn Meal is in less request at $6 for City and $6 65@$6 75 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 500 bbls. and sacks, at $16 25@$17 ⅌ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet and depressed to-day. Sales have been reported of only 15,000 bushels, including common to very good No. 2 Spring at $2 69@$2 75 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been quiet to-day, closing very heavily. Sales since our last, 45,000 bushels at $1 30 for Mixed Western, in store; $1 20@$1 25 for poor to prime new Mixed Western, closing at $1 20@1 23, and $1 23@$1 26 for Yellow Western and Southern ⅌ bushel. Oats have been in moderate demand at an advance of 2c.@3c. ⅌ bushel. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee, Michigan and Ohio at 87c.@91c. as extremes, the latter rate for choice new Ohio; State at 93c.@95½c. ⅌ bushel. Sales 65,000 bushels. Barley is in demand; 25,000 bushels Canada West sold, in bond, at $1 05. Barley Malt quiet. Rye is in moderate demand and is again firmer; sales 9,400 bushels at $1 73@$1 76 for Western, $1 80 for Canada, free, ⅌ bushel. 6,000 bushels Canada Peas were sold, in bond, at $1 30 ⅌ bushel.

STOCK OF GRAIN IN THE NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN WAREHOUSES MAY 20, 1867.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	731,330	Rye	186,804
Corn	261,092	Barley	145,706
Oats	608,494	Malt	16,461

HAY—North River bale is plenty and heavy, with a moderate inquiry, at $1 45@$1 55 for shipping, and $1 75@$1 95 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw, 75c.@$1 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet but firm, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 55c.@80c. ⅌ lb.

LATHS—Are in request at previous figures.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate demand, including Porto Rico at 55c.@70c.; Cuba at 41c.@57c.; English Island, 57½c.@60c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in rather less request, including Spirits Turpentine at 63c.@66c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $5 50@$5 75; Resin at $4@$8 50 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 25; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet, including Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Whale, 85@90c.; Crude Sperm at $2 40@$2 45; Unbleached do. at $2 80; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@67½c.; Linseed Oil at $1 37@$1 40 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues inactive and depressed at 16c.@16½c. for Crude; 24½c.@27½c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 41c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been brisker to-day, opening at higher prices, but closing in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,250 bbls., in lots, at $23 20@$23 40 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 20@$23 25, cash; $22 for one-year old Mess; $19@$19 25 for Prime, and $21 87@$22 for Prime Mess ⅌ bbl. Sales were also made of 1,750 bbls. New Mess, including sellers' option, sixty and ninety days delivery, at $23 37@$23 40; also June delivery, buyers' option, at $23 61¼@$23 68¾ ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair request, at 9c.@10½c. for Shoulders, and 12½c.@14½c. for Hams, ⅌ lb.; sales 265 pkgs. Bacon rules quiet at uniform rates; sales 260 boxes at 12¾c.@12½c. for Short Clear, and 11¼c.@11⅝c. for short Rib, and 10¾c. for Cumberland Cut, ⅌ lb. Lard has been quiet at about previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13½c., and small lots of very choice at 13⅝c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand and firm. We quote: $14 50@$21 for very poor to choice Plain Mess, and $19@$23 75 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 400 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive; 100 tcs. India Mess were sold at $39 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams rule quiet at $41@$43 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales 160 bbls. Butter is dull to-day at 15c.@35c. for State and 10c.@25c. for very inferior grease to prime Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese continues inactive at 10c.@19c. ⅌ lb. We quote:

FRESH CROP BUTTER.		
Fresh pails, ⅌ lb	.33	@35
Half-firkin tubs, ⅌ lb	.30	@32
Welsh tubs, ⅌ lb	.28	@30
Western firkins and tubs, ⅌ lb	.16	@25
OLD CROP BUTTER.		
Good to fine State dairies, ⅌ lb	22	@25
Good to fine Welsh tubs, ⅌ lb	.15	@18
Common to fair State, ⅌ lb	.15	@18
Western Butter—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb	.13	@15
Western Butter—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb	.12	@14
Grease Butter—firkins, ⅌ lb	.10	@12
NEW CROP CHEESE.		
Factory Dairies, Extra, ⅌ lb	.16	@17
Factory Dairies, fair, ⅌ lb	.12	@14
Farm Dairies, Extra, ⅌ lb	.13	@16
Farm Dairies, fair, ⅌ lb	.11	@13
Skimmed Cheese, ⅌ lb	.10	@12
OLD CROP CHEESE.		
Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb	.18	@19
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb	.16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb	.18	@19
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb	.15	@16
Farm Dairies, Common, ⅌ lb	.13	@14

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand and firm. Sales since our last 1,040 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 10¾c.@12⅝c., and 370 boxes Havana, part at 10⅝c.@13⅛c. Refined Sugars continue in good demand at from 13¼c.@15⅝c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. STUART quote their Sugars up ⅛c.@¼c. ⅌ lb., thus: Best Crushed, 15⅝c.; Granulated, 15½c.; Ground, 15⅜c.; White A, 14⅞c.; and Yellow C, 14c., cash, ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 58,000 lbs. at 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 87,000 lbs. at 11c.@11¼c.; also, 35,000 lbs. Grease at 8⅛c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet, but held very firmly to-day.

FREIGHTS—Have been very dull to-day, and rates more or less nominal. For Liverpool there were taken, by steamer, 200 bbls. Pork at 2s. ⅌ bbl. For Antwerp, by steamer, 200 pkgs. Lard and Bacon at 30s., and 40 hhds. Tobacco on private terms.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls (sisters;) one as excellent cook, and would assist in the washing if required; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer in a private family; no objection to the country; have the best of City reference from last place. Call, for two days, at No. 210 East 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; is willing and obliging; no objection to a permanent place in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 235 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG American woman, a situation in a family as seamstress, and to assist in chamberwork; is willing and obliging; is acquainted with the use of the Wheeler & Wilson machine; a small family preferred; no choice in City or country; City reference. Address W. L. H., Station G, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH PERson a situation as nurse to an infant, or to attend on grown children and sew; she perfectly understands the management of children; can have good City reference. Address E. B., or apply for two days, No. 177 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the store.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A HOME IN A PRIvate family as housekeeper or teacher of children; is a smart, capable person; salary no object; undoubted references given. Address HEYWOOD, Box No. 164 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and plain sewer; or would take care of children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 108 East 26th-st., from 9 till 2 o'clock, Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a respectable female; has no objection to help wash, or go a short distance in the country; good City reference given. Apply at No. 216 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SMALL FAMily to cook, wash and iron; either up-town or a short distance in the country preferred; satisfactory reference given. Call or address A. M., No. 22 Downing-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK WITH excellent City reference a situation in the City or country; an excellent baker; makes pastry, soups and jellies, all kinds of preserves and fancy dishes; does the coarse washing. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., (cottage.)

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection in going to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 328 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; can be seen for two days only.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as nurse and seamstress; would take charge of a baby from its infancy; has no objections to the country; the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 148 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY RESPECTAble girl as cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to a short distance in the country; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 162 West 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced nurse, and is capable of taking care of an infant; can give the best of reference of three and a half years from her last place. Apply at No. 134 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., New-York, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY CAPAble young woman who is experienced in the care of children and willing to attend to their lessons, as nurse; is a neat sewer; the very best of City references. No. 165 West 18th-st., rear first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD OPErator with her own Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands the making of fine shirts and ladies' and children's under garments; would go out by the day or week in private families. Apply at No. 334 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; undoubted City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 289, corner 6th-av. and 18th-st.; entrance on 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as good plain cook and good washer and ironer; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has two and a half years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 103 West 36th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; can give City reference. Call at No. 117 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELSH WOman; is capable to cook, wash and iron; has good City recommendations. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman to do general housework; has a little girl; will go for less wages on that account. Call at No. 134 Elizabeth-st., top floor, rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best references for two years from her last place. Apply at 134 West 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as good cook and baker; will assist with washing; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 26 West 19th-st., corner Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 125 (new number) West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and seamstress; fully competent to make ladies' or children's dresses; no objection to leaving the City. Address or call at No. 236 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chamberwork and take care of a baby. Call at No. 426 4th-av.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN SITuations for a cook, washer and ironer, and a chambermaid. Inquire at No. 38 Washington-square, (west.)

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A Protestant young woman. Call for two days at No. 147 7th-av., top floor, front.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and laundress, or would do housework in a private family of two or three persons; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 373 3d-av., near 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman; is a good cook and would assist in the washing; best of City reference given; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 436 East 14th-st., old No. 228, between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; City or country; or would take care of a gentleman's house for the summer; has no family; best of City reference. Call, till engaged, at No. 232 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse; fully understands taking charge of a baby from its birth; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived nearly eight years. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 West 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation to take care of growing children and do fine sewing, or as chambermaid and to do fine sewing; has City and country references, and would like to go in the country. Call or address at No. 223 West 42d-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as good plain cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuits, and understands all kinds of meats and soups; can give the best of country and City recommendations; the country preferred. Can be seen at No. 338 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; would be willing to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 346 East 23d-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED — BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS situations in a small private family, one as good cook, (is an excellent laundress;) the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 Monroe-st., near Scammel-st.

WANTED.—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO PROcure a situation for a young girl as child's nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid, &c.; a very neat sewer and can be well recommended. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 111 East 28th-st., a few doors east of 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands French fluting thoroughly; has excellent City recommendations; no objection to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, new Office, No. 330 4th-av., late No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress or as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; has several years' reference from families in this City with whom she has lived in both capacities. Call at 492 6th-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL AS seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children, and also dress ladies' hair and take charge of a baby from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 436 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT middle-aged Protestant woman; can take the entire care of an infant from birth and bring it up by hand if required; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 400 6th-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of meats and pastry, soups, &c.; has the best recommendations; no objections to country. Apply at BEDELL'S new office, No. 311 4th-av., late No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4th-av., 25th-st., for a large number of recommended nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, laundresses, chambermaids, excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, City or country, of all nations.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing and ironing to her house, or would go out by the day; is a capable good hand, and has the best of references. Can be seen or heard from by note at No. 255 Avenue B.; Mrs. CONARTY.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing; has two years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 156 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as first-class waitress, or chambermaid and laundress; perfectly competent; good City references. Can be seen until suited at No. 146 West 18th-st., Door No. 11.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN woman as first-class cook; meats, pastry, cream, jellies, boning, larding, &c.; has the best two years' City references from her last place. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as nurse and seamstress; has been accustomed to the care of children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address at No. 817 6th-av., between 46th and 47th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as good cook and baker in a private family; would assist with the washing; no objection to go the country for Summer; reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 48 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT meat and pastry cook, a situation in the City or country; she is a splendid bread and pie maker. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A COOK, WASHER AND IRONer, who can take the place of laundress or general houseworker, a situation, either in City or country. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person to do chamberwork and assist with the washing, in the City or country; nine years' reference given. Apply at No. 133 West 36th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children and do plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 127 East 19th-st., near Irving-place, or can be heard from at No. 31 Beekman-st. by calling on T. F. Breese.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, who understands French fluting, clear starching, &c., a situation in a private family, either in City or country; best of references. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to cook, wash and iron; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 121 West 18th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress; no objections to the country. Call at No. 433 East 17th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as nurse in a private family; can be seen for two days at No. 244 West 16th-st. Best City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as seamstress and chambermaid; can cut and make children's clothing; good City reference. Call at 438 East 14th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothes; has her own machine. Apply at No. 147 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN washing and ironing at her own residence or would go out by the day; good City references. Call for two days at No. 205 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman, as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; or would take care of a house for the Summer. Call at 529 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as nurse; no objections to a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and plain sewing; would also assist with children if required; good City reference. Apply at No. 105 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook, in a private family; good reference from her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 133 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands French fluting and doing up of muslins; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 119 West 15th-st.; old No. 81 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress; will go in the country; three years' reference from her present employer, Mrs. Dodworth, No. 212 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as good cook and excellent washer and ironer; City reference. Call for two days at 159 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl as lady's maid or nurse; understands hairdressing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her last employer's, 10 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress; no objection to a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK A SITuation; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 147 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY (Protestant) as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in washing. Apply at No. 428 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook in a small private family; has the best City reference. Can be seen at 625 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse; is kind and obliging. Call for two days at No. 331 East 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SUMMER-houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also coachmen, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

GOOD SERVANTS AND GERMAN GIRLS ready for City and country, for familes, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the large American and Foreign Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

A GOOD HOME AND HIGH WAGES offered to a reliable Protestant woman as nurse, who can bring satisfactory reference as to character and capability. Call between 9 and 12 o'clock, at No. 305 5th-av.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO TRAVEL to Europe with a lady as nursery governess, lady's or children's maid; good City reference. Address Miss ANNA, Station D, for two days.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to engage the washing of a few families; the clothes will be done up in the neatest manner; also fluting; best City reference. Address No. 182 7th-av.

COPYIST.—AN EDUCATED YOUNG LADY writing a neat and legible business hand, would desire to secure copying. Address COPYIST, Station D.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman; no objection to the country; can come highly recommended. Apply at No. 136 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an Englishman; understands his business thoroughly; good City references. Can be seen at No. 7 East 28th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WATCHMAN OR porter; well qualified; best City references. Address PORTER, Merchants' Agency, No. 206 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN, who can give the best of City reference; age 25; single. HARRISON, old No. 164 West 20th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman, by a man of long experience in Europe and this country; first-class reference; no objections to the country. Address M. A., No. 23 East 12th-st., Nichols' livery-stable.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A GERMAN MAN and wife without incumbrance; both have first-rate references; the man to care horses and garden, the woman to care milk and dairy; can milk, and is willing to make herself useful. Call or address AMERICUS, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 3. N. B.—We can recommend this agency.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY one who has a long and practical experience in the laying out of gentlemen's country places; also understands the greenhouse, hot and cold grapery and vegetable departments perfectly; the best of City reference can be given. Address LANDSCAPE, Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom by a married man with no family; who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; has six years' reference. Call or address J. S., No. 322 West 16th-st., at the private stable, or his present employer, Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION BY A sober, industrious young man to take charge of a small private place; can take care of a cow and one horse, and make himself useful as a good plain gardener; has good references. Can be seen, this week, at No. 9 John-st., seed-store. M. H.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom, a situation in a private family; a middle-aged Scotchman; lived in some of the best establishments in Scotland and New-York; best of City references given. Call or address D. T., at Lowden's harness-store, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHMAN as waiter in a private family; country preferred; has experiences from Paris and London; he speaks English, and good reference. Apply, by letter, to O. D., at Cotte's, French bootmaker, No. 242 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman; has five years' the best City reference; is willing to go to the country, and make himself generally useful. Address M. L., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN, a situation to travel with a family that is going abroad; the best of City reference given from his present employers. Address CHARLES, No. 4 Congress-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man, who understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a strictly temperate man of 15 years' experience, with good City reference; no objection to the country. Call on or address L. H., at J. Madden's saddlery, No. 948 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as plain vegetable gardener, or would assist in a garden; would make himself generally useful; has two years' reference from last place. Address JOHN BURBAGE, New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, who is a thoroughly competent man, and whom he can confidently recommend. Apply to J. M. BRUCE, Jr., Nos. 186 and 188 Water-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man, as coachman and groom; understands his business; is willing to make himself generally useful; good references given. Address G. U. T., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN IN THE country as coachman; is willing to make himself useful; understands all kinds of work about a gentleman's place; well recommended from his last place. Address L. B., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; the best of City reference from his last place, where he has lived the last seven years; no objection to the country. Address a note to K. H., Box No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WATCHMAN, porter or groom; will be found active and efficient in the discharge of his duty, ready and willing to do whatever is required of him. Address F., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Protestant married man, who thoroughly understands his business; best city reference from his last employer. Call on or address J. D., at the harness-store, No. 50 4th-av., near 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by an Englishman; (middle aged) can be highly recommended by last employer; Long Island preferred. Address T. W., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER a situation. Those who are in want of the same, and are willing to give first-class encouragement, may address J. D. O., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in an auction or some wholesale house; can furnish good references as to character. Address H. C. OSBORN, Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A single man, in a private family; can be highly recommended; long City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 East 21st-st., corner of 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; no objections to go to the country. Direct to or call at No. 66 University-place, for JOHN ARMSTRONG.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man of 17 years' experience; can produce ten years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 22 Lexington-av., or address M. M., Box No. 263 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as runner in a bank or banking-house, or would like a situation in a wholesale house; reference good. Address H. M., Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VALET BY A young German man to accompany a family abroad; unexceptionable City references. Address EDWIN, Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; has the best of City and country reference. Call at private stable No. 6 West 17th-st., from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A thoroughly competent Protestant man, with unexceptionable City references. Address MILTON, Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS carver and cook in a restaurant; is the best green turtle soup maker in the City. Address E. WILLIAMS, No. 62 North Moore-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman as coachman and gardener; reference from his last employer. Apply at crockery-store, No. 252 3d-av., near 22d-st.

THREE FRENCH GENTLEMEN WHO can give the highest recommendations, desire to accompany American families going to the Paris Exposition. For references inquire at Rev. G. MOUSSEAU DES ILETS, No. 2 King-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN thoroughly experienced in double-entry bookkeeping and foreign transactions; references unquestionable; salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address SEMPER FIDELIS, Box 3,809 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A COMMISSION HOUSE, A competent young man as assistant book-keeper; one about 20 years of age, residing with parents, preferred; must write a good hand and have unexceptionable references. Address in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 2,018 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—ON A SMALL PLACE IN THE country, a steady respectable man as coachman and gardener and to make himself generally useful; must be well recommended. Apply at No. 50 Wall-st., Office No. 1, up stairs.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERmaid to go into the country; good home and high wages for one who can bring satisfactory references. Protestants and Catholics may call on Wednesday, between 9 and 11 o'clock, at 345 5th-av.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE for a good thing to sell anywhere. See the profits $50 from $6. $20 from $10. Send 25 cents for samples or two stamps for papers. Address R. W. CHAPPELL, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; must be fully qualified for this position and come well recommended. Protestants only may apply at 92 Madison-av., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK FOR GENERAL housework in a family of seven; must be willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 622 Grand-st., New-York.

WANTED FOR THE COUNTRY—A Protestant woman, to cook and do general housework; good reference required. Apply at 215 West 52d-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT book-keeper; must write well and furnish good reference. Address Box No. 2,078 Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDWIN JAMES' GENERAL LAW AND BANKRUPTCY OFFICES, No. 229 Broadway.

INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, NEW-YORK, May 14, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the members, and the election of officers and directors of this institution, will be held at the Institution, Washington Heights, on TUESDAY, 21st inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. There will be an exhibition of the pupils on the occasion, which life members are particularly invited to witness. The Hudson River Railroad train will convey members to the nearest station, 152d-st.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

OPPOSITION TO THE EXTENSION OF Church-st. at a cost of $3,000,000.—All owners of property below 14th-st. are interested in this matter. Those opposed are requested to call at the office of the Committee of Property Holders, No. 10 Wall-st., first floor, and sign objections, which will be there prepared for them. J. VAN NAMEE, Secretary.

N. B.—The time is short before this matter will be presented to the Court for confirmation.

CREDITORS OF THE LATE FIRM OF PAYNE & BOUGHTON, builders, are hereby notified and requested to present their claims to the subscriber, at the office of Alex. Thain, Esq., Counsellor at Law, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York, on or before June 24, prox. JAMES R. SILLIMAN, Assignee.

HOOPER'S ART WAREROOM—NO. 122 Nassau-st.—Splendid stock of looking-glasses, picture frames, oil-paintings, engravings, almost given away.

KEEP COOL.—BARTLETT'S PATENT POLAR Refrigerator, wholesale and retail, by G. F. MERKLEE, No. 77 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway, sole manufacturer for New-York. Refrigerators repaired.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS., PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c., No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

PERSONAL.

WILL THE GENTLEMEN WHO WERE passengers on a 3d-av. car on Saturday about 1 o'clock and saw the brutality shown to two lads and kindly interfered in their behalf, please do a further kindness in sending their address to Box No. 805 Post-office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IMPERIAL TROUPE OF JAPANESE TOP-SPINNERS, ACROBATS, MAGICIANS, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, TREASURE TROVE, A New-York Story of Buried Gold. Characters by Messrs. George Clark, Stuart Robson, W. Whalley, Henderson, Burrell, Chalmers, Herne, Fenno, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Amelia Harris, Mrs. Eldridge, Mrs. Mark Smith, Miss Lillie Eldridge, Miss Harrison.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, HAMLET. Mr. Boothroyd Fairclough as Hamlet.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. Mr. James H. Hackett as Sir John Falstaff.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FLYING SCUD. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, A. W. Young, B. T. Ringgold, W. H. Norton, Miss Mary Barrett, &c.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE WORRELL SISTERS, FRA DIAVOLO and CINDERELLA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

LINGARD'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, comedy, ballet and pantomime. Characters by M. Hernandez, Harry Leslie, Pastor, Allen, Video, Lingard, Parkhurst, Mlle. De Vere, Lina Windell, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, NICK OF THE WOODS, THE MULETEER OF TOLEDO and WILLFUL MURDER.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½ and EVENING at 8, THE OCTOROON, PANORAMA OF THE NILE. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Mr. WILLIAM BASSETT'S GRAND CONCERT, assisted by Mrs. Sophia Mozart, soprano; Miss Kate Macdonald, soprano; Mr. George Simpson, tenor; Mr. George W. Morgan, organist; Mr. G. W. Colby, pianist, and others.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. JAPANESE JUGGLERS.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING CINDER-LEON, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS MORNING, commencing at 7 o'clock. Bierstadt's new Picture, THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO SEMITE.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

Terms of the New-York Times.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Luxemburg Treaty has been signed by France and Prussia, and is consequently a fixed fact.

Late accounts in London confirm the reported defeat of OMAR PACHA by the Cretan revolutionists.

Motions for new trials for certain Fenians are denied.

The United States iron-clad *Miantonomoh* is at Gibraltar.

The City of London has given the liberal amount of five hundred pounds (about thirty-five hundred dollars in greenbacks) toward the Peabody monument—a wonderfully important item to send over the Ocean Cable.

The Derby Government has been defeated in the matter of copyhold franchise.

The Austrian Parliament was opened yesterday.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Albany *Argus* states that a Board of Officers, belonging to the United States Corps of Engineers, composed of the following distinguished officers, Gens. BREWERTON, BACHE, NEWTON and ABBOTT, with Col. WILLIAMS as Recorder, will be convened in that city the early part of this week, for the purpose of inspecting the present condition of the improvement of the Hudson River, with a view to the expenditure of the $300,000 appropriated by the last Congress for the same object.

The new Excise law for Philadelphia, the enforcement of which has just been begun, forbids the selling of liquor, ale, &c., from midnight to sunrise; and also forbids totally their sale on Sundays. The Police are empowered to enter all places where liquors are sold and make arrests, and drunken persons may give evidence as to the person who sold them liquor, and on which oaths sellers are to be punished.

The town of Claremont, N. H., at its last election, voted to instruct the Selectmen to enforce the Liquor Law literally. One of the hotel proprietors was arrested and fined, whereupon he closed his house. The proprietor of the only other hotel in the town followed his neighbor's example. Both hotels retain their regular boarders, but transient customers are referred to the Selectmen for food and lodging.

The British schooner *Virginia* arrived in Boston yesterday after a passage of fourteen days from Grand Cayman, bringing the Captain, two mates and six of the crew of the brig *Tantamar*, which was wrecked April 5, during a heavy gale, on Cape Breton. The *Virginia* also brought Capt. HOWES, the two mates and steward of the brig *Newbuoy*, previously reported lost.

At Waterford, N. Y., it rained twenty-seven times on Saturday. One gentleman was working on the west side of a street when a shower came up which in three minutes wet him to the skin. Another man, working directly opposite, did not get wet at all, nor was he aware that any rain had fallen in the vicinity.

Considerable excitement on both sides of the Rio Grande is reported in the Brownsville papers at the rumored discovery of large gold mines in Chihuahua, and still more, perhaps, at a ridiculous rumor that 60,000 Americans were about to cross over, as armed emigrants, to take possession of the New Eldorado.

Mayor HEATH, of New-Orleans, has issued a proclamation, based on the opinion of the City Attorney, announcing that he has instructed the Police of the city to prevent all persons from intruding into any store, shop or other place of business conducted by private individuals, against the wish of the owners or keepers thereof.

The trial of BRIDGET DURGAN, a servant girl, charged with the murder of her mistress at New-Market, N. J., was begun at New-Brunswick, N. J., yesterday. Several witnesses for the prosecution were examined, among them the husband of the murdered lady, whose testimony was important.

The Connecticut Legislature has incorporated the Connecticut Pneumatic Dispatch Company with a capital of $500,000. The friends of the enterprise are sanguine that the Air Line Railroad will gain permission this season to bridge the Connecticut at Middletown, Conn.

A collision took place in Boston harbor on Sunday between a schooner and pleasure yacht, by which the latter was sunk, drowning four out of the eleven persons on board. The names of the drowned were Mrs. MARY DELORY and child, Mrs. MARGARET GARVIN and ELLEN QUINN.

RUFUS K. LARRABEE has been convicted before the Supreme Court at Lewiston, Me., of maliciously mutilating and butchering horses and cattle in the town of Durham, where such mischief has been frequently perpetrated for several years.

A banking-house of Rochester yesterday sent over half a million of dollars in compound interest notes to the United States Assistant Treasurer at New-York, for conversion into the new five-twenty bonds.

Col. SHEPHERD, Post Commandant at Mobile, published an order yesterday assuming police control of that city. The City Police Administration is suspended, and stringent orders are issued regarding outdoor gatherings and violations of good order.

CHARLES COFFIN HARRIS, Envoy of his Majesty King KAMEHAMEHA IV. to Washington to negotiate a reciprocity treaty, arrived in San Francisco on the 22d ult. from Honolulu. Mr. HARRIS is the Hawaiian Minister of Finance, and a native of New-Hampshire.

JAMES MYERS, who killed a man in a saloon at Amoskeag, N. H., by striking him on the head with a chair, was convicted at Amherst on Friday of manslaughter, and sentenced to seven years in the State Prison.

A fire at Thomaston, Upson County, Ga., on Wednesday morning last, destroyed two blocks of business houses in the heart of the place. The loss is estimated at upward of $50,000. There was but little insurance.

The Amesbury (Mass.) Woolen Mill Company have voted to sell their property, worth $140,000, to liquidate their debts, which amount to $125,000—an amount equal to the entire capital of the company.

Several diamonds, and other articles of value, which were stolen from Major-Gen. FOSTER in Washington, in March last, have been recovered in Boston and returned to their owner.

On Wednesday evening last the Board of Aldermen of New-Orleans adopted an ordinance appropriating $60,000 for the maintenance of schools for colored children.

The first number of the Providence *Morning Herald* appeared yesterday. The editor, in his salutatory, states that he will endeavor to make it a good Democratic paper.

The United States mail over the Manassas Gap Railroad will be reëstablished on Thursday next. The Company receive $1,700 compensation as mail carriers.

In Cincinnati, a few days since, an old lady, over 62 years of age, gave birth to triplets, making in all thirteen children of which she is the maternal parent.

The regular monthly meeting of the Liberal Christian Union was held last evening at the Church of the Messiah, Mr. RICHARD WARREN presiding.

It is stated that Collector KELLOGG, of New-Orleans, has appointed several colored men to fill vacancies in the Custom-house.

Mayor WITHERS, of Mobile, has given orders to the Police of that city to rigidly enforce the law prohibiting the sale of liquors on the Sabbath.

The Poorhouse of Ingham County, Michigan, was burned yesterday, and six of the inmates perished in the flames.

Two attempts were made on Saturday night last to burn some barracks at Memphis, in which some colored troops were quartered.

The break in the Erie Canal near Schenectady has been repaired, and boats will run to-day as usual.

The ship *Golconda* sailed from Charleston, S. C., yesterday, with 300 negro emigrants for Liberia.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. A resolution was offered amending the City ordinances so as to prevent the sale of small fruit except by the quart, pint, or regular proportional parts thereof. It was referred. Invitations were received and accepted to participate in the presentation of colors to the Third and Ninth Regiments National Guard on Monday next. The ordinance creating market stock to the amount of $75,000 was again laid over. A report in favor of paving Seventh-avenue with the Stafford pavement was concurred in. The Board adjourned to Monday next.

Out of a fresh panel of one hundred jurors ordered to be summoned for the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part II., only eight good and lawful men could be secured yesterday—four less than the number required to try a cause. Of this one hundred, twenty-five were returned by the Sheriff as not found. The Court imposed a fine of $25 on each of the absentees for yesterday's non-attendance, and ordered another panel of fifty to be returned on Wednesday morning. Thus we have two hundred and fifty summoned for this branch alone, and the term is about half through. Part. II. adjourned to Wednesday.

At the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Justice MILLER presiding, WM. SCHNOBEL plead guilty of murder in the second degree in having taken the life of JACOB HEINRICH at No. 225 West Thirty-eighth-street, on the night of Monday, Feb. 18, 1867. The plea was accepted and the prisoner remanded until Friday next, when he will be sentenced.

The fourth day's sessions of the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church were held yesterday. The rendering of reports from Presbyteries and special committees, and a protracted conference on the proposed union of all branches of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, occupied the larger portion of both sessions.

Yesterday noon FRANK B. FISHER, formerly a Lieutenant in the New-York Mounted Rifles, shot himself through the head in BURT's faro bank, corner of Fulton-street and Broadway. He left a letter for the Coroner stating that he committed suicide because of losses at faro. Deceased was a native of this City and 30 years of age.

Twelve prisoners were tried in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Three were sent to the State Prison, six remanded for sentence, and three were discharged under suspended sentence. Judge RUSSEL charged the Grand Jury, but said nothing of public interest.

The Grand Jury made a presentment to the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, in which they furnished the result of their visit made officially last week to many of our public institutions. Judge MILLER then discharged the jury with thanks of the Court.

There were 385 deaths in this City, (including public institutions,) during the week ending Saturday, 18th inst., being a decrease of 31 as compared with those reported for the previous week, and 81 less than the corresponding week last year.

The case of JOHN KANE, charged with arson, was called for trial at the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, but owing to the absence of Attorney-General MARTINDALE, an adjournment was ordered until this morning at 10 o'clock.

Dr. GEO. ROSENBERGER, of No. 163 Avenue A, was committed to the Tombs yesterday by Coroner GOVER, having been held responsible by a Coroner's jury for the death of HENRY DAVIS, who was shot on Wednesday night last.

MATTHEW HENDERSON, one of the Wardens on Blackwell's Island, charged with cruelty to a patient in the hospital, was yesterday discharged at the Jefferson Market Police Court, the evidence completely exonerating him.

The case of MARIA L. COOK *vs.* NATHANIEL C. BISHOP, which has been on trial in the Marine Court, before Judge ALKER and a jury, for two days, was concluded yesterday by the jury rendering a verdict for plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

The Catholic Fair in Seventeenth-street was opened yesterday with great ceremony and great success. Mayor HOFFMAN delivered an address. The building was densely crowded.

The Supreme Court, Special Term, Judge WELLES presiding, granted a decree of divorce to the husband, yesterday, in the action of MCQUADE *vs.* MCQUADE, on the ground of the wife's infidelity.

The general markets, as a rule, were very dull yesterday. Flour fell off 10c.@20c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat and Corn 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. Oats advanced 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel. Pork was irregular, closing heavily. Cotton about steady. Very light freight engagements were reported.

The number of beef cattle for the weekly supply, as shown by the books at the National Drove Yards yesterday, was 2,365. Trade was rather dull. Reliable cattle brokers acknowledged a decline in prices since last week's market of ½c.@¾c ₱ lb., net weight. The quality of cattle was rather above the common average of the weekly receipts. Very few of the best were sold as high as 18c. ₱ lb. Steers of fair quality brought 16c.@17c. ₱ lb., net weight. Common cattle, 15c.@16c. ₱ lb. Fat sheep and fat lambs sell at remunerating prices. Large numbers of thin sheep and poor lambs cause slow sales and low prices. The receipts of sheep and lambs at all the yards for the weekly supply amount to over 10,000, besides hundreds that reporters obtain no account of. Fat sheep sell for 7.@10c. ₱ lb., live weight. Very few, however, bring more than 8c ₱ lb. Fat lambs sell for 10c.@14c. ₱ lb., live weight. The general selling price is about 11c.@12c. ₱ lb. There were 18 car loads of hogs on sale yesterday at Fortieth-street yards, and all sold before night at 7⅝c.@7¾c. ₱ lb., live weight, for heavy corn fed animals; fair to good, 7⅜c.@7⅝c.; dressed, 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb. Common and rough hogs, 7c.@7¼c. ₱ lb., live weight.

Vetoes and Law-Making all the Year Round.

The Constitution of 1846 provides that before a bill becomes a law it shall be presented to the Governor. If he approves it, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it to the House with which it originated, with his objections. If thereafter each House passes the bill again by a vote of two-thirds of the members present in each, it becomes a law; otherwise not. But "if a bill shall not be so returned by the Governor within ten days, (Sundays excepted,) after it was presented to him, it becomes a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature shall by adjournment prevent its return, *in which case it shall not be a law.*"

It is easy to see there is much uncertainty in this language, and ample opportunity for legal minds to argue for different constructions. It is pretty certain, however, that the Convention of 1846 intended that law-making and vetoing should end in some short and certain period after the Legislature had adjourned and the members gone home. Such has not been the result. When the Legislature has adjourned, law-making has not ended; but the whole control of it has fallen to the Governor. It is true he cannot take up a new subject and make a law about it, but the Legislature is sure to leave him so many bills to select from, that the most capricious fancy could hardly desire a larger assortment. The true constitutional theory would seem to be that the Governor should only have ten days to decide whether a bill should have his approval; and that if he disapproved it, yet it would be a law, if two-thirds of the members of the Legislature desire it should be. But under the practice which has grown up, the Governor has, as to a very large portion of all bills, the whole year for reflection, and the Legislature is unable to override the veto even though every member should desire to do so. Such results are produced by passing nearly, or perhaps quite, half of all the bills of the session within the last ten days preceding the adjournment; aided by a construction of the constitutional provision quoted, to the effect that as to all such bills there is no limitation short of a year as to the time within which the Governor may sign them, and that if signed by him they become laws, and otherwise not.

It is hardly profitable to discuss the merits of this construction so near a new convention; for it cannot be doubted that the Convention will make such changes as will remedy some of its worst consequences. It may be found very dangerous to allow the Executive Chamber to become the receptacle of five hundred bills at the close of every session, and to permit their friends and their enemies to besiege a Governor by turns through the whole year. There is no record kept of their representations; there is no opportunity offered for public discussion of these bills; there is little chance even that those in favor and those opposed will meet, or exercise any wholesome restraint upon each other. During the session, when the Governor has but ten days allowed him, both the advocates and the enemies of unsigned bills are ready to expose all undue solicitations, and to answer all false statements; but what opportunity of this nature is there when the Executive takes a whole year for a decision? What vacillations of opinion, what strange combinations, what bartering and bargaining of bills may not happen in that time? The embarrassment and uncertainty produced by such delay of decision must often be great, not unfrequently ruinous to persons affected by the bills. The Executive Chamber may become an *autocratic* Legislature on five hundred important subjects, and who can tell what may be made and accomplished as the conditions of Executive approval or rejection before the last day of December? This protracted period of secret hearings, to be followed by a secret approval or disapproval, with no statement of reasons, gives to the Governor power and exposes him to temptations that cannot be easily exaggerated.

It would be unjust to Gov. FENTON, however, not to state that he is not the author of the construction referred to. It began, it is believed, with Gov. SEYMOUR, and was continued by Gov. MORGAN. Indeed, it is the Legislature more than the Governor, this year at least, that is most responsible. When the Legislature adjourned last Spring it left in the hands of Gov. FENTON, it is said, more than four hundred bills he had not had time to examine, most of them having been passed during the last ten days of the session. It is reported that they would fill about nine hundred session law pages. To comprehend such a mass of legal provisions would of course require considerable time—many times ten days. And after the exhausting cares of a long session, few men can go at once through such a number of complicated subjects. We have no reason to doubt that Gov. FENTON has been diligent in his efforts to get through this accumulation of bills. It is plain, then, that there must be some other remedy provided than a mere limitation of the time of the Governor's action.

We must secure the passage of more bills early in the session, and less near its close. There can be no doubt that many bills are *delayed because it is hoped that some other bill may be secured or defeated* by such delay. But the omission to pay members after one hundred days, doubtless causes very unreasonable haste and unpardonable carelessness near the end of the session. Yet the main cause of so many bills being hastily passed is the vastly increasing demand for special and local laws. There can be no relief from this evil short of carefully matured and comprehensive general laws that will relieve the demand for these special and local acts. We must resort to the English system of appointing commissions, (and they need not be of members,) to prepare these general laws in the intervals of sessions. They should be required to report with their bills the decisions under the old laws, with careful statements of the defects of existing legislation and explanations of the reasons for each section of the new bill and the effect it is intended to produce. This course, long since annually pursued in the English Parliament, will save half the labor of our Legislature, and give far less crude and far more useful, comprehensive and unequivocal laws. The United States found the experiment of this method to work so well with the Consulate Laws, that it is now in the process of being repeated in the case of the External Revenue Laws, upon which we believe a commission is to report at the next session of Congress. It is known also that the same course has been taken relative to the Internal Revenue Laws. Mr. WELLS has now gone to Europe to make investigations. It is very plain that if something of this sort be not done, our laws will become so voluminous and confused that it will require one-half of the people as lawyers and judges to explain and expound them to the other half.

There are few branches of domestic production that have kept pace with the manufacture of laws and of decisions upon these laws. In 1840 the Legislature of New-York enacted 388 laws, which fill 346 pages in the statutes; in 1850 it enacted 378 laws, but they fill 804 pages; in 1860 it enacted 530 laws which fill 1,076 pages; in 1865 it enacted 777 laws, and they fill 1,533 pages; in 1866 it enacted 910, and they fill 2,118 pages. The sesssion of 1867 has, it is believed, been more prolific than either of its predecessors, both as to the number and the dimensions of its bills; but the liberal use of the veto power will prevent the appearance of several of them in the statute book. Three volumes of reports of 700 pages each fail to include all the decisions of the Court of Appeals for 1865. The decisions of that Court for 1860 scarcely fill two such volumes; and those for 1850 hardly demand one such volume. A similar increase of decisions has taken place in the Supreme Court. Litigation and uncertainty always multiply with ill digested and hastily enacted laws. The Convention must do what it can to accomplish the work of legislation with fewer but more comprehensive and more carefully matured laws. There are many subjects, such as corporations, villages, cities, &c., &c., &c., in respect of which a carefully prepared general act would save much time and many laws annually.

Custom-House Compromises Again.

The *Commercial Advertiser* has answered our article of the 12th inst. on Custom-house Compromises, and our readers will find the answer in another column. We have something to say in reply.

We still maintain our statement that these compromises are not made under the direction of the Court, and we allege that the statements of the *Commercial* that "the whole case is laid before the United States District Judge," and that "the whole of every case is spread upon the public records of the United States District Court, and can be read and examined by all," are entirely incorrect.

It would be sufficient proof of our statement that no man has ever heard of any argument on such a compromise before the Court, or ever read any decision of a Court ordering it. But we are not left to any such argument. The records of the Court sustain our position entirely.

Take, for instance, the Beecher case. If the statements of the *Commercial* were true, one would be able to find from an inspection of the records what goods were seized, and what was their value, and what the amount of duties upon them; what were the facts which led to their seizure, and what it was that made the compromise justifiable. Now, what that inspection actually shows is only this: That on Nov. 15 a libel of information was filed against certain goods, and process issued against them; that on the same day the District-Attorney gave a consent that they be discharged from custody "on the payment into Court by the claimants of $35,000, *the agreed value of the goods*, and consent to the entry of a decree of condemnation;" that two days after the Marshal returned that the $35,000 had been paid in, and the claimants filed an answer denying the allegations of the libel, but also gave their consent to a decree of condemnation.

These are all the facts that are "spread upon the records." Will the *Commercial* claim that they constitute "the whole of the case?"

There is, indeed, in the records of the case a decree of the Court. It is not, however, a decree based upon "the facts of the case," but upon the consent of the claimants' attorney. Neither is it a decree ordering a compromise or approving of it. How could it be? The compromise was made before any proceedings whatever were taken in Court. The goods had been released from the seizure, and there was nothing before the Court except the $35,000, and, as far as the decree of the Court was concerned, there was *no compromise at all*, for all that was before the Court was forfeited. There is not in fact in any of the proceedings before the Court any trace of the compromise, except in the words of the District Attorney's consent, that $35,000 was "the *agreed* value of the goods."

Now, this cannot be an isolated case. These are the proceedings which the *Commercial* describes as "the course actually pursued" in such cases. And this being the "course" of these compromises, we think that even the *Commercial* must admit that we were entirely correct in our denial, and that any attempt to set up the authority of the Court as a defence of the system of compromises, is a deception.

But aside from the general system of compromises, the *Commercial* undertakes to defend the compromise in the Beecher case by naming the parties who compromised it, and saying that the "ordinary course was pursued." We have never said that any extraordinary course was pursued; indeed, the fact that the course actually taken in this instance *was* the "ordinary course," is quite sufficient to condemn the whole system. Let us look at the facts again. Goods were seized on a charge of fraud. If ill founded, every cent which the merchant paid was wrung from him by oppression. Suppose it was well founded. Then the goods were forfeited. The *Commercial* says the goods seized were invoiced at $16,032. Mr. BEECHER certainly understood, for he swears to it, that the goods involved were worth $70,000; and he certainly would not have agreed to pay $35,000 as a compromise, if they were worth only $16,032. The duty on them, says the *Commercial*, was $11,824 in gold, and gold was only 142. So be it. That makes the duty on the goods $16,790 of currency, which the Government was entitled to at any rate. The amount of the compromise paid to the Collector under the decree, after deducting $1,270 70, the costs of the District-Attorney, Marshal and Clerk on a formal proceeding occupying two days, was $33,729 30, of which the Government got one-half, which was $16,864 65 currency. Deducting from this the duties which it was entitled to, and we find that on this compromise the Government got $74 57, while $16,864 65 was divided between the three Custom-house officials, and (we suppose) an informer, as the *Commercial* states, that the officials only received $1,810 77 apiece. In that case, therefore, instead of the Government pocketing five or six dollars for every one pocketed by the Surveyor, in accordance with the amended statement of the *Commercial*, the actual proportion was that for every one pocketed by the Government, the Surveyor pocketed about forty.

With a system which could in its "ordinary course" produce such results, publicity must inevitably bring reform. And it is doubtless due, in part, to the publicity which it did obtain, not through the "public records of the Courts," but through the Investigating Committee, that the change in the law referred to by the *Commercial* was made by the last Congress, which provided that all duties must be first paid out of the proceeds of fines and penalties, and gave to the Custom-house officers but one-half of the share they previously had.

The *Commercial* tells us that if we will look into the revenue laws we will find that the Surveyor has no more "legal authority" to interfere in these compromises than we have. We never said he had any legal authority. We looked somewhat into the revenue laws some time ago, and we came to the conclusion that the Surveyor had as much authority to make compromises as the Collector and the Naval Officer, which is just none at all; and in our opinion, the course which is pursued of going through the forms of a judicial proceeding, shows that the parties have no legal authority to make such compromises, and know that they have none. That proceeding is an attempt to cover up the real one and to evade the law, and like many others when closely examined, it shows itself to be a failure. The only effect of it is to involve the District-Attorney in the matter, as well as the Custom-house officials. The king-pin of the whole proceeding is the consent that a certain sum shall be paid "as the *agreed* value of the goods." Without that consent the law would require that the goods should not be released except on the payment of their actual value, to be determined by appraisement under oath. Where the authority is to be found in law for representing to the Court that any sum is the value which is less than the actual value, is a question which we refer to the District-Attorney or the *Commercial* to answer.

The Tombs and the Station-houses—Presentment of the Grand Jury.

On Monday of last week we made an earnest call upon the Grand Jury to investigate the condition of the Tombs and the Station-houses of this City. With the utmost promptitude the Grand Jury undertook the duty, and yesterday made a presentment on the subject which will be found in our columns this morning.

The statements we made as to the shocking condition of these places, and the intolerable sufferings endured by those who are from time to time confined in them, were not without knowledge. And it is gratifying to find that the Grand Jury set about the work of obtaining information concerning them in a way which has enabled them to reach intelligent conclusions, and that they have set forth these conclusions in such a way as to promise reform. Their report, both in reference to the Tombs and the Station-houses, justifies all that has yet been said on the subject; and if, in the item of *rats*, they find it necessary to qualify a "sensational newspaper statement," we think we can put them in the way of acquiring knowledge on *this* point far more *sensational* than anything they have yet learned.

The Grand Jury, after visiting the Tombs, pronounce the place to be a "disgrace to the Metropolis." They show by figures that prisoners are crowded and crammed in there to three or four times its capacity, and, after giving a number of expository facts, they allege that the "moral evils of such a condition of things are as great as the physical, and both are too shocking to dilate upon, and almost to contemplate." They "insist that decency requires that at least the accommodations of the Tombs be extended and improved;" and they conclude by proclaiming: "If the humane citizens of New-York much longer permit the present disgraceful condition of their City Prison, the responsibility and expense will be theirs."

The Grand Jury then speak of their visit to Bellevue Hospital, Randall's Island Nursery, and other public institutions—the condition of which formed such an agreeable contrast to that of the previously mentioned prison-house—after which they give an account of the evening visit they made to a number of Police Station-houses in the City. "The best of these are very good, and the worst are very bad." That in Leonard-street is a "disgrace to the City, and an unmitigated nuisance." That in Chambers-street is "not much better;" and the same is said of that in Wooster-street, "with its damp subterranean cells." And we are sure that no one can visit these places at those hours of the day, or rather at those hours of the night, when their real character and all their horrors are to be seen, without coming to the same conclusion as the Grand Jury, that "it is absolutely inhuman to incarcerate persons not convicted of crime in such places."

It is but justice to signalize the fact that both as regards the Tombs and the Station-houses, the Grand Jury exculpate from blame the keepers and officers of these institutions. They mention that these parties do the best that is possible under the circumstances.

The Grand Jury close their presentment by expressing the opinion that such visits as they have just made may be productive of great good; and they suggest "that it be enjoined upon Grand Juries to make these visits frequently and periodically, and that it be not left to their voluntary action." In both of these points we heartily concur. We may make a suggestion about future visits, which we wish we had made in connection with the remarks which preceded the present visit. And it is a suggestion which may throw light not only on the item of *rats*, and the swarms of Tombs rats referred to in the report, but on many other matters of detail which the Grand Jury may very properly bring to notice. It is, that authoritative visits of investigation like this might be made, on special occasions, not in the day time nor in the early evening, but that it would be worth while to make one at the period when the facts in all their glory can be seen, felt and smelt—that is to say, in the vicinity of *midnight*. And if, in addition to such things as were palpable at that hour, the Grand Jury were so humane as to do as they did at Bellevue Hospital the other day—that is, "seek information, not exclusively from Commissioners, physicians, wardens or employes, but by conversing privately and freely with the inmates," we venture to say that they might be able to make a report as thrilling as anything that ever came from the pen of the "amateur casual," who lately dragged to light the horrors of the prison dungeons of London.

The Disorderly Portion of our Population.

The number of criminals of the higher grades in New-York is probably not out of proportion to its size, comparing its vast and mixed population with that of provincial towns. But it is alarming to find arrests for disorderly conduct increase at the rate they do. At present, about one-third of the whole number of offenders against person and property are classified as *disorderlies*. The qualifying word might, naturally enough, suggest that drunkards, or persons arrested in a state of intoxication, are included in the list. The official reports of the department do not bear out this conclusion; nor does the experience of those whose avocations and habits of observation enable them to see much of the daily life of New-York.

Besides eighteen thousand odd arrests for intoxication, the Police, last year, took into custody 24,360 persons—a large number of them under age—charged with what has apparently come to be regarded as the minor offence of disorderly conduct. It must, of course, be assumed that out of this long list of lawless people a very considerable proportion might properly be set down in the category of drunkards, or of persons more or less addicted to excessive drinking. But the separate classication—that is, disorderly and turbulent offenders, as distinct from mere noisy sots—shows a clear recognition by the Police authorities of a large class in the community whose disposition, aside from the common stimulants of the rumshop, tends toward violence and lawlessness. The suburban haunts of this class, on Sundays, present abundant proof that they crave an excitement independent of that which the fieriest kind of liquor supplies. The younger sort of them—and their average age is barely eighteen—we should take it, affect the prize-ring, or the more vicious of its accompaniments. They are the horror of quiet, semi-rural neighborhoods one day in every week, and on every extra holiday they may choose to name, on their own account, for target excursions or other exercises of their own device.

In 1865, when the report classified the arrests for "disorderly" separately from those for "drunk and disorderly" conduct, they filled up a list of offenders for the year of over thirteen thousand. This year, when the assortment is not so minute, the catalogue, as we have seen, is enlarged by considerably more than eleven thousand.

Before the Excise Law was attempted the arrests for disorderly conduct and drunkenness during the year numbered in gross a fraction over thirty-seven thousand. For the past year, with the Excise Law partially in operation, the same class of offences reach the enormous figure of forty-two thousand six hundred.

While the actual figures present no argument against the regulation of the liquor traffic, which the Excise Commissioners are vigorously struggling to enforce, the returns, we apprehend, do show that offences against the person—lawless and violent conduct, and those outrages which are every day reported especially from the suburban districts—can never be overtaken by any licensing act, however stringent, or however carefully enforced. The law which assigns the penalty to what are called minor offences against the person are deficient. A gang of ruffians who combine to disturb a whole neighborhood, and to put the lives and limbs of peaceable citizens in peril, escape—even if their arrest is effected—with a milder punishment than the starving wretch that steals a bundle of kindling wood. And what protection the mild provisions of the law fail to afford the professional "rough," he can eke out, in a majority of cases, for himself before the Police Justice he helped to elect. We doubtless want all the excise supervision we have. But we want, in addition, an amendment to the criminal law which shall make less distinction between the penalties attached to offences against property and those which are usually meted out to the violent hordes of ruffians that infest the City and the surrounding districts.

Of the criminals arrested in 1865 no fewer than 11,374 had no visible means of living. In other words, they preyed upon the community, and confessed to that as their mode of subsistence. This horde of plunderers was last year increased to 12,877. Surely, facts like these call for more attention than they receive. Do they not likewise call for action?

Indian Colonization.

At the last session of Congress a Committee was appointed to visit the various Indian tribes, investigate their affairs, and recommend a policy to be pursued in regard to them in future by our Government. A statement is published to the effect that this Committee "is coming to the conclusion that the Government had better bring all the tribes together on liberal reservations, where they can be cared for at a mere fraction of the present expense."

The idea of locating the Indians on reservations, while it is not new by any means, seems to be the only practical and economical mode of dealing with them. But the bringing of "all the tribes together" would be apt to result in a series of scrimmages, beside which Donnybrook Fair would be but a side show, and which could only end as did the famous fight between the Kilkenny cats. There are hereditary feuds existing between some of the tribes of Indians, which nothing can eradicate so long as there is a scalp left among them. Bringing them together, as the Committee suggest, would probably be a good way to heal these feuds, but it would certainly be the extermination of the Indian.

The tribes which are hostile to each other, however, can be located on reservations widely separated; and each being thus permanently relieved from its predatory neighbor, could settle quietly down to peaceful pursuits, and be no longer required to don the war-paint at short intervals, to revenge the death of some member treacherously slain by his old-time foe. Experiments which have already been made prove conclusively that the wild, roving, war-like tribes can be managed in such manner as to effectually prevent their warring upon either the whites or among themselves. Tribes have been located upon reservations, Government has built them houses, taught them to raise crops, to breed cattle and horses, and, in short, to abandon a precarious predatory life for agricultural pursuits. The expense of so locating the numerous tribes would be quite large at first, but the sums which are now annually wasted upon them would, in a very few years, more than cover the cost of transforming them into agricultural communities.

The chiefs with whom Gen. HANCOCK has lately had interviews, admit that game is becoming scarce upon the plains, and that the Indians are becoming to a great extent dependent upon the whites for the necessaries of life. They begin to realize that permanent beef is better than accidental buffalo, and that white man's bread is to be preferred to an empty stomach. Located permanently upon fertile reservations, they would soon learn, under proper instruction, to produce these necessary articles themselves. They *have* done so in some instances, not only raising sufficient grain for their own uses, but have had a surplus to dispose of in market. What has been done by some tribes may be done by all.

But should this experiment be tried it will inevitably result in ignominious failure and wanton waste of public money, unless the unprincipled traders, who have for years demoralized the Indians, are effectually debarred intercourse with them. These scoundrels have robbed the red men in every possible manner, and by pandering to their worst passions have tended to degrade them more and more each year. The aggressions which the spread of civilization have made upon Indian territory have had less to do with inciting the savages to murder and pillage, than has the abominable whisky with which traders have deluged them. It is with this article of traffic that every Indian trader expects to make his fortune. An Indian will sell the product of an entire hunting and trapping season for a few drinks of whisky, and his wife or daughter for even less. Until these irresponsible, rascally traders can be cut off from communication with them, there can be little hope of civilizing them or preventing their depredations. The Indian Agents are little better than the traders, and it is not unusual to find the two combined in one individual. High-handed robbery, debauchery, and even murder, have always characterized their dealings with the red men. With such influences still at work among them, the attempt to colonize the Indians would be a total failure. Place them under Christian influences and the scheme could not fail of being successful.

MINOR TOPICS.

Gov. BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, keeps up a vigorous war against "traitors" in that State. The only difficulty in the case seems to be that his notions of "treason" are getting to be a little confused. He got so in the habit of regarding denunciation of the National Government during the rebellion as treasonable, that he now applies the same rule to persons who speak disrespectfully of his own State administration. Two or three men have recently been indicted by Grand Juries under his direction for making "treasonable and insurrectionary speeches"—which consisted in criticising with a good deal of severity certain features and practices of the State Government. The Governor made a speech lately in which he decared himself in favor of the most perfect freedom of speech and of action,—but he said he should not tolerate imprudent and hostile attacks upon the State or the National Government. This is freedom with qualifications.

The City of London has voted £500 toward erecting a statue to Mr. PEABODY, in acknowledgement of his liberal donations to the poor of London. This is very handsome and is well deserved. But the very best acknowledgement which the City of London or wealthy Englishmen can make of Mr. PEABODY's generosity is to second it by making equally liberal donations for the same object. They could not show their appreciation of his conduct in any better way than by imitating it—and nothing, we are confident, would be half as gratifying to him as such practical proof of the fruits of his beneficence. Building statues, passing resolutions, making speeches, giving complimentary banquets, &c., are all very well in their way; but if those who join in these demonstrations would combine to *double* Mr. PEABODY's benefactions, they would indicate much more strongly their high appreciation of the merit and value of his generosity. This is quite as true, by the way, on this side of the Atlantic as on the other.

We may concede, what the *Express* asserts, that "whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad;"—but we are not quite satisfied yet that the Republican Party is in that predicament. Some men, who claim to be its organs, agents and proprietors, having gone mad themselves, are trying hard to destroy it,—but we doubt their success. There is a great deal of sound common sense left in the country and in the Republican party, yet,—and we are strong in the faith that it will carry them both safely through. The Republican Party has done too much for the nation,—it embodies and illustrates too much of the progress of the age,—the ideas which give it life and force are too noble, just and true, and its field of patriotic service is too broad and inviting, to allow it to be given over just now to the control of a handful of fanatics, who know no rule of action but their own fancies and their own desires.

We understand, on what ought to be good authority, as coming directly from Chief-Justice CHASE himself, that he was not in any way a party to the release of JEFFERSON DAVIS on bail. He knew nothing whatever of Judge UNDERWOOD's intention, was not consulted by him on the subject, but fully expected that the trial would take place, and that he himself would preside at it. Nor is he now aware of the reasons which led to a different result. Judge UNDERWOOD acted in the matter wholly on his own responsibility—so far at least as any persons officially connected with the Government were concerned. We do not vouch for the truth of this statement—but only for the fact that it comes to us directly from a reliable person, who claims to have received it from the Chief-Justice.

Our Southern exchanges complain of the bad effect of the speeches made to the negroes by the Radical orators who have gone there to organize the Republican Party in the Southern States. They say, (and they say it more in sorrow than in anger,) that they are exciting the worst passions of both races, and are exasperating the different classes of society against each other, in a manner which must prove injurious to the best interests of them all. Our Georgia correspondent, in the letter which we published yesterday, states this as the effect of Senator WILSON's speeches, and deplores it as in all respects damaging to the interests of the South and of the whole country. This is greatly to be deprecated, and nobody deplores it more than the real Union men of the South—the Southern men who think more of the Union than of any political party; but it is not easy to suggest any other remedy than that supplied by time, patience and the most tolerant acceptance of what is inevitable. The extreme Radicals are evidently engaged in a systematic effort to build

up a party as extreme and radical as themselves—composed mainly, as it must be, of the blacks; and they apparently have very little regard for any interests which are menaced by the execution of this purpose. The movement, perilous as it is, can only be met by the peaceful weapons of argument and persuasion.

BOOTH, the actor, seems to have developed a new method of testifying the depth and strength of human affection. A Boston paper records that while riding in a car lately, he trod on the toes of a gouty and stout gentleman, who, naturally enough, broke out into very vehement expressions of wrathful discontent. Glancing at his tormentor, and recognizing him to be the great representative of *Hamlet*, he passed at once to a state of the most ecstatic delight, and humbly requested him to stand on his toes all night, as he felt excessively proud of the honor he was thus conferring upon him. The annalist says that a more sincere token of affection has seldom been vouchsafed to any mortal. We should think not. It was truly a touching tribute to transcendent genius. But we decline to imitate it. Great as is our admiration for Mr. BOOTH's *Hamlet*, we prefer that he should stand on his own feet, rather than ours.

The Postmaster-General, in a letter recently published, expresses a warm and very commendable interest in the establishment of lines of American steamers on the Atlantic. The *Commercial* warmly endorses this view of the case, and urges that enormous sums of money would be saved to the country if some of the ocean business could be done by American steamers;—but it says no private effort can possibly start such a line for lack of the requisite capital. But why should the Government take away the privilege of carrying the mails from the only American steamers that are still afloat? This, certainly, does not indicate a very strong desire to promote American steam commerce. Out of over thirty steamers which now carry passengers, freight, &c., across the Atlantic, only *four* are American; and from these the Government has just withdrawn the mails.

We do not often trouble ourselves about what other journals may say of the relations of individual writers to the TIMES,—but occasionally imputations are made so palpably malicious as to require notice. Several papers of late have been steadily asserting that Mr. C. H. WEBB is responsible to a very great degree for what they sarcastically style the "scintillations" of the "Minor Topic" column of this paper. It is only just to that witty and versatile gentleman, therefore, to say that he has not as yet contributed to it a single paragraph, or word, or syllable, on any subject or of any sort. What he may do hereafter, in this matter or any other, it is quite impossible to say; but thus far he is wholly innocent of any of the offences charged upon him.

The Internal Revenue Commissioner, in transmitting his decision favoring the deduction from income on account of losses on stocks, incidentally promulgates a principle which the assessors and others concerned in the administration of the Internal Revenue system are prone to forget. Their general principle appears to be to interpret the law adversely to the taxpayer, and on every point of doubtful construction to take advantage of their power, and decide in favor of the Government. Mr. ROLLINS, on the other hand, reminds one of his official correspondents that the construction of the Tax Law should be controlled by the disposition of Congress in regard to it; and since that disposition was last session decidedly in favor of the taxpayer, the rule should be to decide doubtful points in the same spirit. This is the true rule at all times, and though strengthened by the action of Congress, should not be dependent on it. In the interpretation of law the bias should be toward the rights of the citizen, and especially in determining his liability as a taxpayer.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has had wisdom enough to reject the bill providing five millions for the equalization of soldiers' bounties. An attempt to secure the reconsideration of the bill was voted down in a manner that seems to leave no chance for the scheme this session. On such a question the delay of a year promises to be fatal. If it be not found possible to accomplish the object while the false pretences on which it is urged are as yet imperfectly understood, we may be sure that the difficulty will be incomparably greater when the pressure of hard times shall have awakened the Representatives to the reality of the financial considerations which exist as arguments against the measure. The time is over when millions could be pushed through State Legislatures on the plea of caring for the soldiers. The soldiers who saved the Union are not petitioners for swindling equalizing schemes.

Northern capitalists are making their appearance in many parts of Virginia, where they are prospecting with a view to investment and speculation. The sign is a good one, and it will be reported from other Southern States as soon as any assurance of political stability shall be given. Within twelve months after the completion of the reconstruction process—provided the negroes be not spoiled by the endeavors of partisan incendiaries—the South will witness an influx of Northern capital and energy to an extent that will revolutionize its industry, and insure its rapid return to prosperity. Even now we read of the growth of manufacturing enterprise in districts that have hitherto been exclusively agricultural. A Woolen Manufacturing Company has been organized in Texas, west of the Colorado—the first heard of in that region; and the mention of similar occurrences elsewhere shows that the South will soon learn to do a great deal of its own manufacturing. Arrangements are also being made for inducing the removal of mechanics and small farmers from New-England to various localities in the South. Florida seems to be a favorite State for this purpose, and an Emigrant Aid Society—based on the model which worked wondrously in Kansas—has been organized in Boston, with Northeastern Florida as its objective point. The plan deserves imitation and encouragement. To make it a success, however, it must be preserved from the manipulation of speculators, and from all tendency to proselytize, except by example.

A special correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writing from New-York, reproduces from Mr. GIBBONS' volume on the National debt, passages to show that repudiation is a contingency not excluded from the banking mind. According to Mr. GIBBONS, repudiation is "not so impossible that we are justified in treating it with contempt;" nor is it, on the same authority, always "an extrinsic, unnatural and totally unjust measure." The *Picayune's* correspondent insists that the "fearful spectre haunts every bank parlor," which is, we think, a gross exaggeration, to say the least. At the same time, nothing is to be gained by ignoring the possibility, which is as great as the possibility of the ultra radical doctrine of confiscation. Hence the danger of the form which the radical agitation at the South is assuming in reference to the landed property of the whites. It is easy to familiarize the negroes with agrarian notions—notions obliterating the distinction between *meum* and *tuum*, and pointing to robbery and anarchy. But there is no patent method of confining these notions to Southern latitudes. The winds and the newspapers will bring them northward, where they will meet thousands of ready believers. If that time ever comes, we predict that repudiation at the North will be the counterpart of confiscation at the South. The best guarantee for the inviolability of the property represented by the debt is the maintenance inviolate of the rights of all property, that of the Southern whites included. The principle of confiscation is neither more nor less than the principle of theft, which is more easily set in motion than checked. For this reason, the business and property of the whole country, as well as its moderation and integrity, are concerned in crushing out every movement tending to encourage hopes of confiscation, and to make that measure a feature of the Radical policy.

The number of deaths which we are called upon to record in the course of a year, in consequence of the mistakes of druggists' clerks, calls for the application of some remedy for this mode of murder. The distressing "accidents," in nine cases out of ten, are the result of ignorance on the part of boys who are placed in the apothecaries' shops with no more knowledge of Latin than they have of Chinese, and who only attempt to decipher prescriptions by comparing the words on the paper with the labels on the jars and drawers. There are two ways of preventing these accidental homicides, either of which would be effectual. Require that no person shall be entitled to put up a physician's prescription without having passed an examination and received a diploma from a college of pharmacy; or, what would possibly answer the purpose as well, use the vernacular instead of a dead language in designating drugs, chemicals and all the potent poisons of the pharmacopia. Our local columns contain a report of the distressing death in Brooklyn of a lady to whom a dose of *nux vomica* was given instead of something else which was sent for at the druggist's.

The health authorities have determined upon a more strict enforcement of their decrees respecting the cleansing, disinfecting and repairing of all buildings and premises which are complained of by the Sanitary Police as being in a condition prejudicial to the public health. For the purpose of carrying out their behests the Board has authorized the Sanitary Superintendent to organize several corps of workmen, whose expenses will be defrayed by the neglectful property-owners. At the last meeting of the Board no less than one thousand orders of various kinds were issued, which, in many cases, were accompanied with directions for summary execution—previous notifications having been disregarded by the parties complained of. In no instance is a person to be charged more than the actual cost of the work thus performed, and no work will be done which is not deemed to be absolutely required. This new arrangement will save a great deal of trouble and expense, and, doubtless, will conduce in no small degree to the preservation of the public health.

One of the oldest methods of trying to create a sensation is that of setting afloat the rumor that some prominent person long supposed to be dead is really alive. Of instances where great personages have been thus brought to life for purposes of curiosity history is full. Many of our readers doubtless remember a similar experiment on public credulity in regard to COLT, who committed suicide on the morning appointed for his execution. A similar story is now started in regard to BOOTH, the murderer of President LINCOLN. A Lieut. TOLBERT, formerly of the rebel privateer *Shenandoah*, is said to have made a bet with somebody in Calcutta of $2,500 that WILKES BOOTH is still alive—and to have won the money—but *how* is not stated. The scene of the bet is conveniently distant, all the parties to it are conveniently obscure, and everything about it is conveniently vague. BOOTH's body was perfectly identified, and there is not the slightest shadow of doubt about his death.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Mr. Greeley's Reasons for Volunteering to Bail Jefferson Davis.

From the Tribune.

No amount of personal defamation could induce me to offer any defence of my agency in procuring the release of JEFFERSON DAVIS from an imprisonment theoretically lawless and practically mischievous. Nine-tenths of those now loudest in condemning that release are heartily glad of it, and only affect the contrary because they thereby gratify a spite, or hope to advance their own fortunes at the expense of some one else. If they could have DAVIS back in Fortress Monroe this hour by simply wishing it, they would not.

Those who assail Chief-Justice CHASE for not trying DAVIS ought to be aware of Judge UNDERWOOD's testimony before the Reconstruction Committee of the last Congress, that DAVIS could not be convicted of treason any where in Virginia unless by packing a jury for the purpose. If such be the fact, *can the Chief-Justice or the Circuit Judge be wisely blamed for not exposing the Government to a defeat on such an issue?* What good end would have been subserved by such a result? Remember that Chief-Justice MARSHALL settled the law (in AARON BURR's case) that the accused can only be tried in the judicial district where his offence was committed.

Some journals have asserted that I went to Richmond to labor with Judge UNDERWOOD in the premises! That upright jurist needs no defence from such an implication; but I may say that I never yet spoke to a Judge with reference to a case on which he was to act, and I surely should not venture on such an impropriety with Judge UNDERWOOD.

It is not true, though frequently asserted, that the Chief-Justice has shrunk from trying persons charged with treason. There were several treason cases on the calendar when he held circuit in Baltimore last year; he was ready to try them, but the Government was not; and they were put over by the District Attorney. I do not know why this was; *I do know the fact.*

Several Republican journals have asserted that I "thrust myself into" this matter—that I sought the distinction, &c. Nothing like this is true. *I went to Richmond and signed the bond, simply because the leading counsel for the prisoner deemed it important. If any other name would have answered as well, they would not have proffered mine;* for they could have given ten millions of dollars, all of it by men who were worth double the amount for which they became responsible, and each of whom would have esteemed signing the bond a privilege. But the counsel believed it eminently desirable that they should present some Northern names, of men who had been conspicuous opponents of the rebellion; *perhaps because the application to admit to bail would otherwise be strenuously resisted.* I know nothing of their reasons; I only know that they would not have required me to face this deluge of mud if they had not believed it necessary.

If there be any who seriously deem the proffer of bail by Republicans unwise or officious, I ask them to weigh well the following extracts. [These are from Southern papers, and have appeared in the TIMES.]

This must suffice for the present. My maligners of to-day will be protesting that they didn't mean it ere three years have passed. H. G.

Letter from John Minor Botts.

GRAND JURY ROOM, May 15, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of this morning has quite surprised me. Will I never see the day that I can exercise an independent judgment, or a sound discretion, without being called to an account and asked for explanations by my friends?—in other words, will they never have sufficient confidence in me to suppose it possible that I have good reasons for doing what may not appear to them to be right, without forcing me before the public.

You say my friends are expressing great indignation at my having become one of the sureties for the appearance of Mr. DAVIS at the next Circuit Court to be held in this State, and that they fear it will injure me. I regret at all times to differ with my friends, but such considerations cannot be permitted to conflict with the performance of the positive conviction of duty. You say you do not doubt but that my motives were good, but would be glad to hear my reasons; and you shall have them:

First—Then, I offered myself as one of Mr. DAVIS' securities because I thought it would have a harmonizing influence in restoring a better feeling among the disturbed and discordant elements of the State, which it has already done to a very marked extent.

Second—Because I thought the Government had had quite time enough to make out a case, and prepare for the trial of Mr. DAVIS; and that as the Constitution throws its protecting shield over every citizen of the United States by the guarantee of a speedy trial for any offence with he may stand charged, and as the power of the Government had been recently exhibited in stretching forth its powerful arm across oceans and continents to seize upon an obscure individual, and drag him to the bar of justice, I though there was no excuse for the delay, that might not be resorted to, for the perpetual imprisonment of Mr. DAVIS or of some other obnoxious citizen at a future day, and thereby establish a precedent not to be tolerated by any reflecting person jealous of the rights and liberties of the citizen; and therefore I thought Mr. DAVIS was entitled to his liberation upon bail, and that I could not in any other manner so forcibly express my opinion upon this subject as by volunteering to become one of the securities for his appearance in the future.

Third—As Mr. DAVIS had thrown me into jail, or permitted it to be done under his administration, without justification, an opportunity at the moment seemed to present itself for the exercise of magnanimity, which I did not choose to throw away, by assisting his friends in his release from imprisonment; but

Lastly, and chiefly, because I thought it furnished a suitable occasion of showing to the world, not only on my own behalf, but on behalf of that patriotic party which to some extent, I represent, that in our demands for the vindication of the law in the past, and in our determination hereafter to insist upon some security for the future, we were governed by a high sense of public duty, and were in no degree actuated by motives of personal resentment, vindictiveness, or malignity.

If I had failed to seize upon the opportunity thus suddenly presented for accomplishing at one stroke so many advantages and so much good as I saw in the distance, I should have censured myself for a blunder and for a lamentable deficiency of those qualities upon which I would most desire to pride myself.

I am happy to inform you and all my friends in Washington and elsewhere, that if I have a friend here or hereabouts who does not honor me for and rejoice that I took a step so much in the right direction, I do not know him or hear of him.

It is not true that I congratulated Mr. DAVIS, or that I approached him for that or any other purpose. During the progress of the case I authorized a friend of Mr. DAVIS to say to Mr. O'CONOR that if the name of one known everywhere and to all men as one of the most prominent and determined opponents of the rebellion, the Southern Confederacy, and of Mr. DAVIS' whole course of policy, was desirable as one of his securities, that mine was at his service. The proffer was promptly accepted—not because it was needed, but no doubt from the same generous impulses that had led me to make the offer.

I did not approach Mr. DAVIS, nor did I intend to do so; because it was from public, and not personal considerations, that led me to occupy this position; but when I approached the clerk's desk to affix my signature to the bond, Mr. DAVIS, as was both natural and becoming, approached me to express his acknowledgments for the generosity I had exhibited. I told him that among the considerations that had controlled me was the sacred regard in which I held the liberty of all citizens; that I believed he was entitled to a trial; that the Government had had the most abundant time to prepare for one, and if, after two years' imprisonment, they were still unprepared, I though he was entitled to his liberation on bail, and I was happy to give this public expression of my opinion on that subject. He replied, "It was a noble sentiment, worthy of a Virginia gentleman, as he had always known me to be, and was thankful for it." We separated and did not come in contact again.

I am not only satisfied with, but am proud of what I have done, and would do it over *again* and AGAIN and AGAIN under the same circumstances, while I entertain every opinion of Mr. DAVIS' offence against the Constitution and laws of the country that I have expressed from the beginning of the rebellion to its close.

I hope I may live long enough to let all my friends understand that it is my habit to do whatever my conscience and judgment may approve in my individual capacity, without turning to the right hand or to the left to inquire what may be the opinions of others, satisfied that time will vindicate all things that in themselves are right.

Yours truly, JOHN M. BOTTS.

P. S.—As far as my knowledge and belief extends, it is not true, as you have heard, that on the call of my name it was received with hisses. I certainly heard nothing of it, nor have I met with any one who did; yet in so mixed a crowd it is not impossible that some one or two in a remote part of the house might have done so. J. M. B.

To M. ——, Washington City.

AMUSEMENTS.

The French Theatre.

Mr. BOOTHROYD FAIRCLOUGH commenced an engagement at the French Theatre last evening, appearing as *Hamlet*—before an audience which was much greater during the early part of the performance than the latter. Mr. FAIRCLOUGH shows a fine appreciation of Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, in a liberal employment of many of that tragedian's mannerisms, and wherever he does so is good, and was rewarded with plentiful applause; but he does not exhibit a very delicate regard for the human tympanum; he roars like *Bully Bottom*—and any way but "as softly as a sucking dove." Mr. FAIRCLOUGH also has a prejudice in favor of such pronunciations as "biserness" and "strucken." A noticeable difference between Mr. FAIRCLOUGH and other recent *Hamlets* occurs in the closet scene. In his reference to the pictures of his father and his uncle, the portraits have no real existence—they are purely imaginary. Mr. FAIRCLOUGH had the assistance of Miss IDA VERNON as *Ophelia*, and Mr. GOTTHOLD as the *The Ghost*, both of whom gave conventional but endurable performances of those parts; the rest, however, while equally traditional, were insufferable. The setting of the stage was at all times quite curious. The graveyard scene had no graves. Poor *Ophelia* was buried in a hole dug in a rocky wilderness.

The Old Dutch Church.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the article on the Old Dutch Church in the TIMES of the 17th inst., the name of Dr. KNOX is rather amusingly substituted for that of Dr. KUYPER, as preaching the last sermon in the Garden-street Church, in the Dutch language, in 1803. Dr. KNOX preached the "last sermon" in the "Middle Dutch Church," in 1844, on the abandonment of this church by the congregation. It is stated, moreover, that the first Trinity Church "was opened for public worship in 1797," a misprint for 1697. X. Y.

A Reform.

We understand that Collector SMYTHE has directed that the fee of twenty cents, heretofore collected at the Custom-house from the merchants on all orders for examined packages, is to be no longer exacted.

Suicide in a Faro Bank.

About 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning, FRANK B. FISHER, a neatly dressed young man, entered the gambling house situate on the second floor of the Knox Building, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. FISHER had apparently been drinking, and was greatly excited. He requested the proprietor, CHARLES BURT, to go and take a drink with him, the offer being refused. He then said in a moody way that somebody had been slandering him, and he would shoot some one yet. One of the bystanders remonstrated with FISHER for using such language, when the latter became quite angry in his manner, telling the other to mind his own business, and repeating his former threat. Scarcely had the words passed his lips when the half crazed man drew a small revolver from his pocket and, placing the muzzle to his right ear, drew the trigger and sent the bullet into his brain, causing instant death. The body fell backward with the partially consumed cigar still clutched in the fingers.

Coroner GOVER arrived soon after the occurrence and searched the clothing of the deceased. In one of the pockets of deceased was found a night-key and two cards attached, upon one of which was written:

F. B. FISHER,
Room No. 153,
Laurens-street, New-York;

and on the other was scribbled the following words:

Done by my own wicked hand; cause, demoralized by playing faro bank and may the Almighty God have mercy on my poor soul. F. B. FISHER.

In another pocket the Coroner found a letter addressed to himself, which read as follows:

May 20, 1867.

DEAR CORONER: Please inform Normal Lodge, No. 523, of my ungodly death, and say that I request that my poor, wicked body be returned to the bosom of mother earth by them, and may the Almighty God have mercy on my poor soul, through Christ Jesus our Saviour. Amen. F. B FISHER.

P. S.—Please inform my poor old Christian mother of my death, Mary E. Fisher, Iowa City, Iowa. My room is at No. 153 Laurens-street, where my trunk and clothing are.

It appeared that the deceased had served in the First United States Cavalary, as a discharge was found in his coat pocket, dated March 9, 1862. A commission of First Lieutenant, in the First New-York Mounted Rifles, dated Aug. 13, 1862, was also found in the same pocket. A jury was impaneled, when the following evidence was solicited:

Charles Burt, of No. 212 Broadway, testified that he knew the deceased for two months; he came into my place to-day at ten and a half o'clock, and spoke to a friend, and said I'm drunk, and remarked that I had always treated him like a gentleman; he then asked me to go and take a drink, when I declined; deceased then walked into the inner room and took a seat at the table, and remarked that some one had slandered him; he also said, "I will shoot somebody before night;" a gentleman present said, "I would not talk like that;" deceased retorted with "I don't want you to talk to me, for it's none of your business;" he pulled some papers from his pocket and said, "I will show you who I am," and after fumbling with the papers, he replaced them in his pocket, stepped back, drew a pistol, shot himself through the head, and died in a few moments.

J. B. Hayes, residing on the corner of Jones-street and Broadway, testified that he had heard the previous witness' testimony, and could corroborate it in every particular.

Joseph G. Shaw, M. D., testified that he had made an external examination of the body, and found that the ball had entered the right ear and lodged in the brain; death was the result of hemorrhage.

The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts, and the Coroner gave the necessary orders for the removal of the remains. The Masonic lodge mentioned in the letter left by deceased will attend to their interment.

The Blackwell's Island Outrage.

Our readers will remember that some days ago MATHEW HENDERSON, one of the Wardens on the Blackwell Island, was charged with committing some inhuman acts of cruelty upon one JOHN THOMPSON, a patient in the hospital, shortly before his decease. Yesterday the case eventuated, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, in the discharge of the prisoner upon the suggestion of the District-Attorney, there having been no probability of guilt shown by the testimony. The District-Attorney retained the papers in the case to lay before the Grand Jury as the foundation of an indictment for perjury against the complainants.

The Catholic Charity Fair.

The opening ceremonies of the Catholic Fair, in the large frame building in Seventeenth-street, came off last evening with great success. The building was literally packed with men and women and children of both sexes, who good-humoredly enough struggled with each other for the privilege of locomotion. The building's interior is handsomely draped and otherwise ornamented. The tables of the various churches are handsomely laid out, and present that variety of covetable things from a buggy down to a pincussion, for which such expositions are celebrated. Among the congregations represented, the following were conspicuous for the taste which characterized the decorations of their departments and for the wealth of good things praying for purchasers: Holy Cross, St. Ann's, St. Francis Xavier's, St. Patrick's, St. Bridget's, St. Lawrence's of Yorkville, St. Vincent de Paul, St. Columba's, St. John the Evangelist's, St. Gabriel's, St. Andrew's, St. Joseph's and St. Peter's. There were many of our most prominent citizens present, members of our municipal Boards, clergymen of different denominations, doctors by the dozen, and a legion of lawyers. The ceremonies were opened by Mayor HOFFMAN, beside whom stood Commissioner ACTON, Mr. JOHN A. KENNEDY, Judge DALY, Commissioner BRENNAN, Sheriff KELLY and others of like note, with many eminent Catholic divines of this and the neighboring cities. Mayor HOFFMAN was, on being introduced, received with great warmth, and in return delivered one of his happy speeches, which are meant to please everybody, and go very far in that direction. He said, during the delivery of it, a great many good things, among them that although he confessed that he was heretic enough to dispute occasionally the doctrines of the fathers, the commands of the daughters were to him absolute, such that he dared not disobey. He spoke warmly in favor of the charity—that which proposed to give a home and its comforts to the orphan—and said that he considered it a duty incumbent upon him, both as a magistrate and as a man, to lend his services to all such noble enterprises. By charities of this kind every good citizen was benefited, the children which else would be a burden on the community, were properly cared for and trained to a recognition of their duty to their fellow-creature; taxes are thus lightened, and society was further benefited that these children, educated and trained, became useful and worthy citizens. referred to the objections which were made to the construction of the building on its present location, but he said he saw nothing tenable in those objections. The Sanitary Fair had set the example of appealing to the public in just such a prominent way, and a purpose closely identified with that which guided it was about to be served by this one, for many, very many of the children for whom aid was sought by this appeal to the charitable, were orphans of the soldiers who died fighting for their country. The Mayor continued at considerable length "on charitable thoughts intent;" said a great many funny thing toward the conclusion of his speech, and wound up with a "leetle" politics and more fun. On retiring from the platform, the procession of the distinguished guests of the evening, headed by the Mayor, was, on the way to the Committee Rooms, arrested by a little vision of beauty in short clothes and curls, who presented the dignitaries with boquets and a speech. To repeat, in every sense of the word the oponing of the Fair has been a marked success, and there is every good reason to assume that the best wishes of the promoters of the charity will be fully realized.

The Westchester Cup—Jerome Park at Skating Time.

The Westchester Cup, to be run for at Jerome Park Summer races, is now on exhibition at Messrs. TIFFANY & Co.'s, Broadway. It is a very chaste and valuable specimen of workmanship, and courts the admiration of many visitors. It is of silver, stands 28 inches high, weighs 300 ounces, and is valued at $3,000. The base, burnished and oxydized, represents the track, on which are delicately wrought the leaves and grass indented by the hoofs of the horses. From the centre of this circular track rises the pedestal, burnished and embraced by a band of posted silver bearing the inscription "Jerome Park." From the pedestal rise four slender pillars, surmounted by a dome, upon the top of which is the stalwart figure of an Indian, war-painted, and feathered resting on his bow. Under the dome, the central point of observation, is represented with great fidelity that fearful moment in the legend of Sleepy Hollow, when Ichabod, followed by the headless ghost, plunges headlong down the hill on his no less affrighted *Gunpowder*. The fear which fills both terrified horse and master is admirably given in the expressive faces of both; while the motionless metal seems to move, so successfully are the lines denoting excited action given. The headless goblin (nursing the pumpkin on the pommel of his saddle) follows fast behind; both horse and rider showing all the eagerness of the chase. Underneath this central group and on the track around the pedestal before described, are the figures of two racers and their riders "walking the course." One of the horses is a portrait of the famous *Gladiateur*, the other an American horse, unnamed. The design, in its completeness, represents three stages of civilization in Westchester County—the days of the Aborigines, the legendary time of Sleepy Hollow, and the present day, when wealth and fashion court for pleasure the scene once the solitary domain of the native hunter, and later that wherein the poet tale-teller conjures up the immemorable figures of Ichabod and Rip Van Winkle.

There is also to be seen at TIFFANY's a water-coloring painting, by MAGRATH, of Jerome Park in skating time, which attracts its full share of attention. The time chosen by the artist was one of those bright, crisp Winter days of January last when the friends of the American Jockey Club were the guests of Mr. JEROME, and spent some happy hours on the lake before the Swiss Chalêt in the park. There is much grace in the disposition of the figures and much humor in many of them. There are several portrait figures also readily recognizable no doubt to the *habitues* of the Park.

Relief for the South—The California Contribution.

The Southern Famine Relief Commission has received the following:

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17, 1867.

Mr. James M. Brown, Treasurer of Southern Famine Relief Commission of New-York:

DEAR SIR: On the 13th of this month the Southern Famine Relief Commission of San Francisco sent you by telegraphic transfer, through the Bank of California, $30,000 in gold, to aid your Commission in relieving the sufferings at the South. We expect a telegram to-morrow announcing its receipt; also, intend to make another remittance in a few days. We hope the labor of love you are engaged in may not suffer for the want of funds.

The money raised here is the voluntary contribution of all classes of our citizens, no one person giving over $250, and from this down to $2 50. Thus, you see, that sympathy for suffering humanity is almost universal.

With much respect, I am your obedient servant,
THOS. H. SELBY, Chairman.

The total contributions to the treasury of the Commission to this date, in gold, are $64,550.

Award of Contracts.

The following contracts were awarded by the Street Commissioner yesterday:

Regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging Sixty-sixth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, to THOS. GEARTY; $15,942 52; time, nine months.

The same in Seventy-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, to J. S. MASTERSON, $60,890; time, two years.

Curbing and guttering Seventy-third-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, to R. J. CUNNINGHAM, $1,536 27; time, thirty days.

Flagging Twenty-sixth-street, between Second-avenue and East River, to THOS. GEARTY, $1,431 06; time, thirty days.

Flagging Thirtieth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, to WM. GAVIN, $2,081 40; time twenty-five days.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARIES.—One of the most beautiful sights of the Spring of the year is the annual parade of the Sunday-school children through the pleasant streets of Brooklyn. All denominations join hands on that occasion, and each school, preceded by band and banner, turns out *en masse* hundreds of well dressed, well behaved girls and boys for a day's holiday and an afternoon's exercise. To-day, the anniversary of the establishment of Sunday-schools, will be observed with fitting services in several churches. addresses will be made by favorite local orators, the children will sing the anniversary hymns, and cakes, candy, oranges and lemonade will be distributed in quantities to suit appetites. The several Mission Schools are always a feature in the procession and the celebration. The little chaps, who earn their living as best they may, are for once the recipients of as much attention as the children of more careful parentage, and their wants are all supplied. It is a beautiful custom and a charming sight.

YACHTING IN BROOKLYN.—The regular arrangements have been made by the Atlantic Yacht Club of Brooklyn for the annual regatta, which will take place on Friday, the 18th of June. The Committee consists of Messrs. J. T. MONE, CHAS. P. LOW, W. MCMONNIES, CHAS. CONDIT and ISAAC L. MILLER. The course is somewhat extended, starting from the yacht haroor to the stake-boat off southwest spit, and back to a home stake-boat, giving a distance of quite 35 miles. Yacting has for many years been attended with quite as much interest in Brooklyn as in New-York, and her clubs, though not so large, manifest the same *esprit* and enterprise as our own.

PAPERS APPROVED BY THE MAYOR.—During the past week the following papers have received the Mayor's approval: The ordinance making the annual appropriations on account of the county; resolution of the Supervisors fixing the salaries of the officers of the Superior Court, Court of Common Pleas and Marine Court, at $1,200 per annum. Resolution of the Common Council that the Counsel to the Corporation, assisted by other gentlemen, be requested to ascertain and report to his Honor the Mayor, the character and extent of the various rights, franchises and properties of which the Corporation of the City of New-York has been and is now legally the proprietor, and by what authority, in law, if at all, any or either of such rights, franchises and properties have been seized; to what extent, if at all, they or any of them have been threatened; and what effect, if any, such seizures, or threatened seizure or invasion, will have on the contracts which the City has entered into with its creditors or bondholders. The ordinance making the annual appropriations on City accounts. Resolutions of inquiry as to the authority by which a ferry is run from the foot of Liberty-street, North River, to the Jersey shore. Resolution that the Corporation Counsel be directed to take such action as he may deem necessary, against the parties who have assumed the right to close the street known as Little Water-street, or Mission-place, in order to restore the street to public travel, and to prosecute the parties who have assumed this right.

THE CABINET ORGAN.—MASON & HAMLIN's reputation, as the inventors and builders of that universal instrument, the Cabinet Organ, has extended to the farthest bounds of civilization. We know of no better illustration of what genius and indefatigable energy can bring to pass than this same Cabinet Organ, which has become the formidable rival of the piano-forte in the drawing-room, and of the pipe organ in the church and chapel. Being apparently determined that not a family in the land shall have an excuse for being without an instrument so promotive of social enjoyment and domestic harmony, MASON & HAMLIN have got up a new series, called the "Portable Organ," with the same interior work, but with a smaller and plainer case, the first style of which is afforded at the unprecedented low price of $75.—*Newburyport Herald.*

Great Elasticity—But No Giving Way.

Messrs. MARBURG BROS., Tobacco Manufacturers, of Baltimore, Md., write: "We have been using bags that were made on your machine, for the purpose of packing tobacco, and although the strain upon the seam is very great, much greater than it can possibly be in garments, we have found it strong and very secure. The elasticity of the seam (Wilcox & Gibbs) enables us to use great pressure, without fear of its giving way."—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

It Works to Perfection.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, is perfectly harmless. It produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It cures wind colic and regulates the bowels—gives rest to the mother and health to the child. Offices, No. 215 Fulton-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Asthma.—A spasmodic affection of the bronchial tubes, which are covered with a dry tenacious phlegm. "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" will in some cases give immediate relief. For coughs, colds, and throat diseases, the troches have proved their efficacy.

"An old lady friend having tried many remedies for asthma with no benefit, found great relief from the troches."—Rev. D. LETTS, Frankfort, Ill.

Hull's Bay Rum Soap.

Healing, Fragrant, Durable. Sold everywhere.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters—A Hundred Curatives in One.

Not the least striking merit of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS is the wide scope of their operation as a preventive and remedial preparation. As a protective medicine they ward off all the diseases—and their name is legion—that originate in unwholesome air, impure water, exhausting heat, or other local or climatic causes. This alone would be sufficient to secure for any corrective and alterative medicine a world-wide and undying celebrity. But HOSTETTER'S GREAT SPECIFIC has a hundred other claims to the confidence and high consideration of the public. In dyspepsia, liver complaint, chills and fever, bilious remittent fevers, cholera-morbus, cramps, colic, constipation, general debility, premature decay, female irregularities, sexual disability, constitutional weakness, seasickness, flatulency, vertigo, fainting fits, hysterics, and all complaints proceeding from imperfect digestion, and a disordered condition of the liver and bowels, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are the most powerful, speedy, harmless and agreeable of all remedies advertised by the Press or administered in family practice. For sale by all Druggists.

New-York Office No. 36 Dey-st.

White, Whitman & Co., Nos. 234 and 236 Broadway, invite attention to their new and elegant stock of Clothing for Spring wear.

Our goods are new, and prices to suit the times.

Gorham Plated Ware.

A full assortment at the lowest prices.

HOWARD & CO., No. 619 Broadway, N. Y.

Barry's Tricopherous for the Hair,

Patronized by the principal families in Europe and America. This excellent article is admitted to be the standard preparation for all purposes connected with the hair. It prevents its falling off, eradicates scurf, dandruff, &c., and keeps it in the most beautiful condition. Its habitual use renders the use of oil, pomatum, or any other preparation quite superfluous. Sold by
GAVEY, No. 17 Queen-st., Jersey, Europe.
SHAYER, No. 229 Piccadilly, London.
JONES & Co., No. 43 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.
BIRCH, No. 1 Moelsworth-st., Dublin.
GOTTHELF VOSS, No. 21 Grosse Johannis-st., Hamburg.
HENRY, High-st., Guernsey
GREEN, No. 48 High-st.
GRATHAM, Lincolnshire.
CONGALA, Madrid, Spain.
CORUJO, Havana.
LYMAN BROTHERS, Canada.
MORTON & Co., Nova Scotia.
GRAHAM, Newfoundland.
BURGOYNE & Co., San Francisco.
WATSON, Prince Edward's Island.
HEMPSTEAD, Balize, Honduras.
F. C. HERBRUGER & Co., Panama
NIOBEY, Brazil.
MOSS & Co., Australia.
HARGOUS, Vera Cruz, Mexico.
KENNEDY, Jalapa.
WEIR, Prussia.
LOCASTE, Russia.
BARRATT, China.
MANLOVE Japan.
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

To Families.

COLGATE & COMPANY recommend to the public their **Laundry Soap**, believing it to afford **greater actual value** and economy in consequence of its **absolute purity** and the superiority of stock employed in its fabrication than **any other** household soap in use. It may be obtained of all first-class grocers or of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Peter Cooper's Gelatine
makes delicious
JELLIES, BLANC MANGE, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, &c.
with great ease.

Directions for use with the packages. For sale by grocers and druggists. Depot, No. 17 Burling-slip, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Unlimited Variety in Untrimmed Hats for ladies, children and infants. Seventy-five entirely new Spring and Summer styles of the most fashionable materials and remarkable cheap prices at
GENIN'S,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Speer's Port Grape Wine ranks above all other wines for medical purposes. It is a diuretic alterative tonic. For the weakly persons and the consumptive it has no equal. Sold at No. 243 Broadway.

The most wonderful medicine ever known to man is METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. Tell your afflicted friends to try it.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

At Jas. Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, the most elegant wedding plates and cards in the City.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Florence Sewing-Machines.
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-MACHINE and Button-hole Machine, 625 Broadway.

Breast Milk for Infants—A perfect substitute is COMSTOCK'S RATIONAL FOOD, at No. 57 Cortlandt-st.

MARRIED.

CORBIN—WEAVER.—On Thursday, May 16, by Rev. Dr. Geo. W. Bacon, JOB CORBIN, M. D., to MARIA LOUISA, daughter of the late Joseph Weaver, of this City.

DIED.

BIOLLEY.—On Sunday, May 19, FREDERICK A. BIOLLEY, in the 55th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from St. Thomas' Chapel, 5th-av., between 53d and 54th sts.

COREY.—At Harrison, N. J., on Sunday, May 19, MARY EMMA, youngest daughter of Sarah M. and Wm. E. Corey.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, River Road, Harrison, N. J., this day, (Tuesday,) the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock.

CAMPBELL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 19, ANN CAMPBELL, of Bermuda, wife of Rev. J. U. Campbell, of Norfolk, England, aged 49 years.

The friends of the family and those of her brother, Thomas D. Middleton, are invited to attend her funeral from Christ Church, Clinton and Harrison sts., South Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) the 21st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

CHAMBERLIN.—On Sunday, May 19, ELIJAH CHAMBERLIN, aged 81 years, 7 months and 12 days.

Funeral on Wednesday, May 22, at his late residence at Rahway Neck, N. J., at 1 o'clock. The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of the 10 A. M. train from New-York. Remains will be taken to New-York Bay Cemetery.

CLARENDON.—At Whitehall, N. Y., EMMA E. HALSEY, wife of Charles Clarendon, and daughter of the late Abraham Halsey, of Brooklyn.

ELWELL.—On Monday, May 20, WILLIAM ELWELL, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the Church of St. John Baptist, corner of Lexington-av. and East 35th-st., on Wednesday, May 22, at 1 o'clock.

GERRY.—In this City, on Saturday, May 18, in the 74th year of his age, after a short illness, ELBRIDGE GERRY, eldest son of the late Elbridge Gerry, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral without further invitation from his family residence, No. 127 Temple-st., New-Haven, on Wednesday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

HULL.—At Brooklyn, on Monday, May 20, of pneumonia, CAROLINE HULL, widow of H. D. Hull, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Henry J. Hull, No. 96 Carroll-st., near Henry-st., Brooklyn, without further notice. The remains will be taken on Wednesday to New Canaan, Conn., for interment.

JOHNSON.—On Monday, May 20, ELIZABETH JOHNSON, aged 45 years.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral this day, (Tuesday,) May 21, at 9 o'clock A. M., from the residence of J. B. Webb, No. 221 East 18th-st.

LORD.—At West Hoboken, N. J., on Monday, May 20, of consumption, FRANKLIN, son of the late Samuel and Clarissa Lord, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church corner of Hague-st. and Clinton-av., West Hoboken. Carriages will leave Hoboken Ferry at 1½ o'clock.

MCCUE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, May 19, after a long illness, DOLORES R. MCCUE.

The friends of the family, of her brother, Alexander McCue, and of her brother-in-law, Dr. Henry J. Cullen, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice, her funeral from the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Sydney-place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

ROWEL.—At White Plains, on Sunday, May 19, HIRAM P. ROWEL, Clerk of Westchester County, in the 67th year of his age.

His friends and relatives of the family, the members of White Plains Lodge No. 473, F. A. M., and the Masonic Fraternity generally, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the White Plains village M. E. Church, on Wednesday morning, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock, without further notice. His remains will be conveyed to Dale Cemetery, Sing Sing, for interment. The Harlem Railroad train leaves 26th-st. at 8:15 A. M.

TIMPSON.—On Monday morning at 2 o'clock, at the house of his son, No. 249 Washington-av., Brooklyn, JAMES TIMPSON, in the 71st year of his age.

Funeral services at the above residence at 4 o'clock this day, (Tuesday,) the 21st inst. Remains will be taken to Chatham for interment.

TOWNSEND.—At Clifton, Staten Island, on Sunday, May 19, WM. B. TOWNSEND, in the 78th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WOOD.—On Sunday, May 19, MARY, wife of Wm. Wood, in the 63d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 134 8th-st., the first house east of Broadway, on Tuesday, May 21, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 136.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, May 18, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier foot of Desbrosses-street, stout built, no hair, good teeth, full face, calf leather boots. The body was in a very advanced stage of decomposition, and has evidently been in the water for some time past. Owing to his condition it is impossible to recognize his features.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 137.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, May 16, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Delancey-street, aged about forty years, stout built, no hair, bad teeth, face gone, whiskers. Dressed as follows: No hat, black frock-coat, black vest, black pants, good boots, striped shirt, woolen undershirt, comforter; been two months in the water. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Chartered by Congress, and having five Government Directors appointed by the President of the United States, offer their

FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR BONDS,

BEARING SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,

PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY IN GOLD.

For sale through the

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NO. 7 NASSAU-ST.,

MESSRS. CLARK, DODGE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 51 WALL-ST.,

and JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, NO. 33 WALL-ST.

In the City of New-York,

at NINETY PER CENT. of their par value, with Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on the RAILROAD AND EQUIPMENT OF SIXTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PER MILE, much less than one-half the cost of the Road. THREE HUNDRED AND FIVE MILES have been completed in the most substantial manner, and fully equipped with rolling stock, locomotives, machine and car shops, engine houses and station buildings, built mostly of brick and has been

APPROVED AND ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

after an examination and report by the Government Commissioners, and is now in successful operation.

The Company has on hand iron, ties and all other material sufficient to complete the road to the Rocky Mountains—a distance from Omaha of 517 miles—by the 1st of September, the time pledged for its completion by the contractor. TWELVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED (12,500) ACRES OF LAND PER MILE are granted to the Company by the Government in addition to the subsidy of SIXTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS FOR EACH MILE OF ROAD AS COMPLETED. The Chicago and Northwesten Railroad, now completed, connects with this road at Omaha, and is doing a large business in passengers and freight.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Companies expect to extend connecting links of road to Omaha during the next year, so that four Trunk Railroads from the East will soon greatly contribute to the business of this Road, and the Central Pacific being constructed with great energy from California to meet this Great National Railroad across the Continent in 1870 insure for it all the business, both passenger and freight, it can possibly accommodate. The interest on these Bonds being payable in gold, and the issue so small per mile, there can be no question as to their safety, and the Company has no hesitation in recommending them to the public. Arrangements are being made with the National Banks generally throughout the country for the accommodation of investors in these Bonds.

Hon. E. D. MORGAN and Hon. OAKES AMES, Trustees.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

DEATH TO BAD SMELLS, PUTREFACTION, Noxious Gases and Infection—PHENIX DISINFECTANT. Cheap; durable; acts instantaneously. Agency No. 4 Dey-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. VON EISENBERG

Begs to inform his patients and the public in general that in consequence of the disastrous fire at his late residence, in Broadway, which prevented him from attending to his professional duties, he has now opened his new, spacious and commodious Consulting Rooms at No. 251 5th-av., where he attends to all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Catarrh, Throat and Asthma.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has spared neither labor nor expense to add many additions and improvements to his

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,

The celebrated apparatus invented by

DR. VON EISENBERG,

For the cure of all diseases of the

EYE, EAR, CATARRH,

DISEASES OF THE THROAT, ASTHMA,

Affections of the Voice, Laryngeal, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints, Disordered Functions of the Digestive Organs.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has to state that in inviting the first authorities from the best Medical Colleges of New-York to witness the operation and effect of his extraordinary valuable invention, with its new and wonderful additions, it must be understood that it does not cure every ailment in the world, but it does cure all the diseases above enumerated, such as Impaired Sight, Noises in the Head, Discharges from the Ear, Deafness, Sore Throat, Chronic Catarrh in its worst stage, Lung and Liver Diseases, Inflammation of the Air Cells of the Lungs, restores the Nervous Power, Cures Consumption, Phthisis or wasting away.

Certainly, if we consider the various constitutions affected with the same disease, it is evident that each sufferer from the same disease requires quite a different treatment. It is therefore obvious that no physician can honestly undertake the treatment of any patient until he makes a thorough and sincere diagnosis and investigation.

Ascorides and Galeboth Diosa say, "Sympathy and antipathy are two hinges upon which the whole model of physic turns. The physician who minds them not is like a door off its hooks, and is more like to do his patients harm than to cure them."

Thousands have been cured by one application of his Æsthetico-Neuralgicon. Dr. VON EISENBERG has no nostrum requiring secrecy to insure its efficacy, for his treatment is based on long experience, assiduous attention, continued and successful practice, and by his peculiar process he is enabled to restore the sufferer to his normal condition of health. Hundreds, it is well known, have come forward to testify publicly that they were cured by a single application; and many, as they themselves express, have been actually saved from the grave.

Dr. VON EISENBERG feels (and not without reason) that to have invented a means to benefit afflicted mortals even to subdue the slightest disease, is to him a greater felicity than the riches of a Monte-Christo. As one of our most learned and immortal physicians says: "Since, however, the Great God hath allowed to few upon earth the mighty privilege of serving their kind to its benefit, and that only to those who are of earth's best mold.

Quis meliore, luto finxit præcordia Titan"

I must make up in good wishes what I want strength to effect in full.

"Just as it is a crime to murder a man, so it is the part of virtue and honesty to save our fellow-beings when we are able."

CONSULTING ROOMS
No. 251 5th-av.,
Northeast corner 28th-st., New-York.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan 12, 1867.

To Dr. Von Eisenberg, No. 251 Fifth-av., New-York:

DEAR SIR: I think it but justice to thank you for the skill and kind attention which you have displayed in my case. As you are aware, I was suffering from consumption, or, as physicians call it, wasting away. I decidedly did not expect that your talent would enable me to write this letter, as every one thought I would not live when I came into your office. I had been suffering for a long time with pulmonary catarrhal disease, cough without expectoration, chills, coldness, lassitude, heaviness of the head, dryness and fullness of the nasal passage, a dull pain and sense of weight in the forehead, uneasiness in the eyes—at last the cough came on, with a frothy, viscid expectoration. I had sleepless nights, sickness of the stomach, a peculiar look in my eyes, hoarseness of voice and loss of appetite, combined with night sweats, which so weakened me at last that I was induced to seek your opinion. After your examination, I felt that you understood my case thoroughly, and readily put myself under your treatment; and the result shows that while you have displayed in my case the care and skill which gained for you so deservedly the golden opinions of the public, you have also evinced the knowledge and care of a considerate and experienced physician. May every blessing be showered on you, is the earnest wish of your grateful patient

CHARLES PALMER RUTLEDGE,
Harrisburgh, Penn.

CONSULTING ROOMS, NO 251 5TH-AV.,
Northeast corner 28th-st., New-York.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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IMPORTANT!

To the members of

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

It is only proper that you should be informed that Mr. Alexander Rhine, who is a candidate for the Presidency of your Association, is NOT A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

Is it right or proper that a man who *despises and rejects American citizenship* should have committed to his keeping one of our most cherished and most important institutions? MANY MEMBERS.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS—NEW STYLES.

Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten to Seventy-five Dollars a Set, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES from Jan. 1, 1861, to the present time; also, a file of the New-York *Herald* from Jan. 1, 1861, to the present time. Address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

CRESYLIC SOAP,
A PERFECT DISINFECTANT
PATENTED

For disinfecting, deodorizing and purifying cellars, hospitals, tenement-houses, &c.

Also for exterminating bugs, roaches and insects of all kinds.

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Offer an elegant assortment of White and Decorated DINNER, TEA and TOILET SETS; also, VASES, BRONZES, FRENCH CLOCKS, &c., &c., at extremely low prices.

Nos. 236, 238 and 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE Dental Profession will be held at the Dental College, corner of 22d-st. and 5th-av., THIS EVENING, (Tuesday,) at 7½ o'clock, to hear a full report of the Managing Committee of the Dental Prospective Society, relative to the rubber suits now pending.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCOTT RUSSELL'S
GREAT WORK ON NAVAL ARCHITECTURE,
ORIGINALLY PUBLISHED AT £42;
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THE MODERN SYSTEM
OF
NAVAL ARCHITECTURE,
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In three parts.

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At the original publication price of this work, it could not be sold for less than $400. The balance of the edition has recently been sold in England, enabling us to offer the book at the very low price of

SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Publishers and Importers,
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READ WILKES' SPIRIT OF THE TIMES on the downfall of the Excise Law, just out.

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BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
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U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

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We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

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And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office large rooms for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, and the convenience of our Stock and Gold customers.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
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BANKERS,

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issue Circular Letters of Credit, for traveler's use,

available in all parts of Europe, through the

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BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

Rates for Exchanging Seven-Thirty Notes,
May 20, 1867.
For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 5 cents DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 7.45 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 1.25 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $100.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 West-st., New-York, May 16, 1867.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY hereby give notice that all bids made under the Circular of April 1 for the extension of the First Mortgage Bonds at the office of the Company in New-York, at a premium of one per cent., are accepted, and all bids above that premium are also accepted, and the bonds will be extended at the same rate of one per cent. premium.

The Company are now ready to attach coupon sheets to and extend the bonds of those holders whose bids are accepted as above specified, on their presentation at the office of the Company in the City of New-York and payment of the premium of ten (10) dollars on each bond. The same terms are accorded to other holders who have bid a less premium than one per cent., or have failed to make proposals, on notice to the Company, to be given in writing on or before the 15th of June next.

All other holders are hereby notified that the principal of their bonds will be paid to them and interest thereon cease at maturity.
ROBERT H. BERDELL, President.

UNITED STATES BONDS
Having thirty years to run,
BEARING SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY,
For sale by
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 33 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NOTICE OF OPENING OF BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL STOCK.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the National Trust Company of the City of New-York, held at the temporary office, No. 363 Broadway, on the 8th day of May inst., the undersigned were appointed a committee to open books for subscriptions to the Capital Stock of said company.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the charter that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of said National Trust Company will be opened at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of May, 1867, and will remain open until the whole amount of capital stock of one million dollars shall be subscribed.

ELISHA A. PACKER,
THOMAS W. SHANNON,
THOMAS B. READ,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS,
HENRY C. CARTER,
Commissioners.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 9, 1867.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK.
NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK,
JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c.,
WANTED AND FOR SALE.
APPLY TO
GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.

NOTICE.

The annual election for Directors of the North American Fire Insurance Company of New-York, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 27th day of May inst. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1867.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 27, 1867.

PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION ADOPTED at a meeting of the shareholders and bondholders of this Company, held at Pittsburgh March 20 ultimo, notice is hereby given that an adjourned meeting of the shareholders will be held at Pittsburgh May 25 proximo, at 12 M., to consider such detailed estimates as may be submitted by the Board of Directors for additional equipment and permanent improvements to be made to the railway, and also to determine upon the question of increasing the capital stock for the purpose of raising the necessary means for paying for such equipment and improvements.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen on Monday the 27th inst., at 10 A. M.
JAMES S. CRAFT,
Chairman of Stockholders' Meeting.
G. W. CASS, President.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
No. 270 West 30th-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 11, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Co., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 10, 1867. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day, as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.

The transfer books will be closed from 1 o'clock P. M. on the 20th of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 11th day of June.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 1, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

The Transfer Books of the Stocks, and the Bond Registry of this Company will be closed on the 11th inst., at 2 P. M., and open on the 7th day of June next at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of May, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 14th inst., and reopened on the 1st day of June next.
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA.
Bellefontaine Line,
Columbia and Indianapolis Central,
City of Cincinnati,
City of Louisville,
Stock and bonds wanted and for sale.
Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the DUTCHESS COUNTY IRON WORKS for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 29 Wall-st., on THURSDAY, May 23, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES A. SIMPSON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES ON COMMISSION ONLY.

INTEREST allowed on balances.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase or sale of the Adams, American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., and Merchants' Union Express Stocks.

All orders faithfully executed

JOSIAH HEDDEN, ISAIAH C. BABCOCK,
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CHAUNCEY VIBBARD. J. S. LOCKWOOD.

VIBBARD & LOCKWOOD,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
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STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
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We buy and sell at market rates,
UNITED STATES BONDS,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES.

DEPOSITS received in currency and gold, subject to check at sight, and INTEREST allowed (*as per agreement.*)
Out-of-town orders will receive our immediate attention.
COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the UNITED STATES and CANADAS.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

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The advertiser, a member of the

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desires a position in the employ of an established house; is a competent accountant, and thoroughly conversant with all the details of the business; satisfactory references. Address STOCK BROKER, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

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Issue and cash Letters of Credit, receive letters for Americans traveling in Europe.

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BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,
Buy and sell at market rates:
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES;
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES;
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES;
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND
GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.
7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.
Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.
Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.
RODMAN, FISK & CO.

REMOVAL.

RICHARDS & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Have removed to No. 2 NASSAU-ST., corner of Wall, New-York.
WM. M. RICHARDS. FRED. S. TAYLOR.

BALTZER & TAAKS,
BANKERS,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam,	Dusseldorf,	Munich,
Antwerp,	Florenz,	Naples,
Basle,	Frankfort, A. M.,	Paris,
Baden-Baden,	Genoa,	Prague,
Berlin,	Hamburg,	Rome,
Bremen,	Hanover,	Rotterdam,
Brussels,	Heidelberg,	Trieste,
Carlsruhe,	Leipsic,	Turin,
Cassel,	London,	Venice,
Cologne,	Lyon,	Vienna,
Darmstadt,	Mailand,	Wiesbaden,
Dresden,	Mannheim,	Zurich.

RICHMOND
AND
YORK RIVER RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE
TWENTY YEAR BONDS,
BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST, PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,
Are now offered for sale through
MESSRS. SPEAR, BIRCH & CO.,
Bankers, No. 70 Broadway, New-York.

This road runs from RICHMOND, Virginia, to WEST POINT, on York River, from whence there is twenty-three feet of water, at low tide, to the sea, and completes the connection, to the sea-board, of all the Southern and Southwestern Railroads by the most available route.

The first mortgage bonds now offered for sale are limited to the remarkably low sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, being less than the cost of the iron; and the Company own, in addition, at least $120,000 of real estate in the City of Richmond; all of which is conveyed, by a trust deed, authorized by law, to secure the payment of the principal and interest.

The security hereby offered is known to be equal to any in the United States—the semi-annual interest will be promptly paid—and the high rate of EIGHT per cent. per annum interest, with nearly twenty years yet to run, makes these bonds more than usually desirable for permanent investment. Further and full information will be given upon application.
SPEAR, BIRCH & CO.
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1867.

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE & CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
interest 7 per cent., free of Government tax, payable semi-annually on 1st of April and 1st of October, in New-York.
LIMITED TO $15,000 PER MILE.

This road is located in one of the most densely populated and highly productive sections of Illinois.

The Company have completed and in operation ninety miles of road, and are constructing sixty miles, which will be completed within a few months.

Under a perpetual agreement this line has been connected with that of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, thirty miles from St. Louis, and on completion of the work now in progress will connect with the same road one hundred and twenty-six miles from Chicago.

These bonds are confidently recommended to investors as a security of undoubted safety.
For sale by L. P. MORTON & CO.,
No. 30 Broad-st.

GIBSON, BEADLESTON, & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.
Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold ONLY on commission at the Stock, Mining Stock and Gold Boards, of which we are members.
Interest allowed on deposits.
Dividends, coupons and interest collected.
Liberal advances on Government and other securities.
Information cheerfully given to professional men, executors, &c., desiring to invest.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office, on Tuesday, the 14th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year:

CHAS. N. TALBOT, JAMES M. HALSTED,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY, LE GRAND B. CANNON,
GEO. T. OLYPHANT, JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
SAM'L B. SCHIEFFELIN, JAMES R. TAYLOR,
ABIEL A. LOW, THOMAS DICKSON,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY, O. DE F. GRANT,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR, JR.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, May 17, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors, to wit.: William D. Bishop, George B. Carhart, George N. Miller, Abraham R. Van Nest, James J. Roosevelt, Wilson G. Hunt, William W. Boardman, Ezekiel H. Trowbridge and Jonathan Godfrey.

At a meeting of the Directors, this day, G. B. Carhart, Esq., declining a reelection, Hon. Wm. D. Bishop, of Bridgeport, was unanimously elected President of the Company, and George B. Carhart, Esq., was appointed Treasurer, *pro tem.* of the Company, in place of William Bement, removed.
E. S. ABERNETHY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ASHBURTON COAL CO.,
No. 41 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1867.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY.—You will please take notice that a special meeting of the stockholders of the ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 41 Pine-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, May 30, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., to vote upon a proposition to reduce the capital stock of the Company to one million dollars, ($1,000,000,) and also to authorize the issue of new stock to provide additional working capital.
LOUIS J. BELLONI, JR.,
JOHN MARTIN, JR.,
JACOB S. ROGERS,
JOHN T. ROLLINS,
J. M. HUTCHINSON,
Directors.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of two and a half per cent. out of the net earnings, payable at the office of the Company, on the 10th day of June, prox. Transfer-books will be closed on the 25th day of May, inst., and reopened on Wednesday, 12th of June, prox.
HENRY J. QUINAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—AN election for twenty-six Governors of the SOCIETY OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL will be held at the Hospital on TUESDAY, May 21. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M.
D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

CHICAGO CITY 7 PER CENT. BONDS FOR SALE BY TYLER, WREN & CO.,
No. 18 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	111⅜	111⅝	June, 7-30........	105⅝	105¾
Coupon, 1881.....	111⅜	111⅝	July, 7-30........	105⅝	105⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62.	106⅛	106⅜	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	119⅛	119⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62.	109	109½	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	118⅝	118⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64.	105⅜	105⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	118⅛	118⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65.	106¼	106½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	117⅛	117⅜
5-20 " new, '65.	107⅞	108⅛	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅛	116⅜
10-40 Registered.	99⅜	99⅝	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	114¼	114½
10-40 Coupon.....	99⅜	99⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	113¼	113½
Gold..............	137½	137⅝	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	112¾	113
August, 7-30.....	106⅛	106¼	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	112½	112¾

WE ARE BUYING THE FIRST SERIES OF
7.30 TREASURY NOTES,
AND SELLING THE NEW 5-20 BONDS AT MARKET RATES.
HOLDERS OF THE TREASURY NOTES will find it ADVANTAGEOUS TO EFFECT THE EXCHANGE.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30's PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

FRED'K S. COMSTOCK, JAS. M. WHEELER.
F. S. COMSTOCK & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 15 Broad-st.

Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold bought and sold on commission.

Interest allowed upon deposits subject to draft at sight.

Particular attention paid to out of town orders.

FOR SALE,

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES, also a large variety of Insurance and other securities, including CITY and COUNTY BONDS, paying good dividends, at the lowest rates for investments, in lots to suit purchasers, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.
(Established 16 years.)

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1867.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending April 30, payable at the office of the Company on Saturday, June 1.
The transfer-books will be closed on Thursday, 23d inst., and reopened Monday, June 3.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE.—The opening of the new banking-house of this institution is postponed to WEDNESDAY, May 29.

DRY GOODS

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Shawls, Sets, Vails, Barbes, Parasol Covers, &c., &c.
ALSO,
Low Priced Embroideries and Laces in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SPRING NOVELTIES.
In the Ladies' and Children's furnishing department,
BREAKFAST ROBES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, INFANTS' WARDROBES,
UNDER CLOTHING, BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX,
CORSETS, CHILDREN'S HATS, CAPS, &c., &c., &c.
Ready made and made to order.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES!
Rich Paris Dress Silks, Fancy Colored and Black Silks, Silk Robes, &c., including every novelty of the season in Dress Silks and all the fashionable shades,
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
MANTILLAS, SACQUES, SPRING SHAWLS, &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS AND UPHOLSTERY
MATERIALS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS,
At retail—a full assortment,
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION!
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
FASHIONABLE GRENADINE ROBES,
Embracing all the LATEST PARIS STYLES.
ALSO,
CHOICE STYLES GRENADINES,
By the yard, at about half the cost of importation.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS
beg to announce that in consequence of their new store not being completed, they continue to offer, until further notice,
AT THE REDUCED PRICES THEIR STOCK OF
CURTAIN GOODS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND WINDOW SHADES.
Parties desirous of purchasing any of the above goods will find it advantageous to examine their stock.
No. 369 Broadway.

LAKE & McCREERY,
No. 471 Broadway.
On Monday morning will add very largely to their popular Dress Goods and Grenadine Departments, from the recent heavy peremptory auction sales. Prices lower than at any other time during the last seven years.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE,
Ribbons by the carton!
Ribbons by the piece!
Ribbons by the yard!
Bonnet Silks and other materials cheap!
New French Flowers to-day.
Dress Trimmings, everything new.
Bonnet Crapes, desirable colors.
Cheapest Black and Colored Silk Velvet Ribbons in this City.
Silk Parasols, 62½c., $1, $1 25 each, and upward.
Yankee Notions, Corsets and Skirts.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, 44c., 56c., 75c., $1 and $1 25 the pair.

HOSIERY FROM AUCTION, PRICES DOWN.
Cheap Embroideries, Linen Handkerchiefs, &c.
Fifty new styles in Linen Goods; Bargains.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
NEW DEPARTMENT.
STRAW ORNAMENTS, STRAW BEADINGS.
Beaded, Chip and Neapolitan Laces in extended variety.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.; Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
We have piles of Straw Goods from auction, private sale and consignees; all ready to-day; the largest stock of Bonnets, Bloomers and Hats exhibited these five years. Prices below last week.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

BLACK THREAD LACES, VAILS, COIFfures and Barbes. Point, Cluny and Point Applique Laces at remarkably low prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

AT EITHER STORE.
AUCTION LOT FINE MUSLINS, 10c.
AUCTION YARD WIDE MUSLINS, EXCELLENT QUALITY, 12½c.
AUCTION FAST COLORED GINGHAMS, 10c.
AUCTION LOT PRINTS, 10c., FAST COLORS.
AUCTION CASSIMERES, 50c. and 62½c.
AUCTION DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS,
TABLE LINENS, QUILTS, &c., &c., at HALF PRICE.
We wish it distinctly understood that the above goods will only be sold at these prices for "CASH DOWN."
Credit customers must, in all cases, pay an advance of 10 per cent.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st., and
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

WALKING SUITS
Of the very latest styles and most
FASHIONABLE
material, same as worn in Paris this Spring.
READY MADE AND MADE TO ORDER AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
GAYNOR,
Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
No connection whatever with any other store.

3,500 YARDS EMBROIDERED AND Machine Edging and Insertion, new fresh patterns, just opened, at half the usual prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

DRY GOODS

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
between Franklin and Leonard sts.,
will make large additions to their retail stock on MONDAY, purchased at the great auction sales of last week at about 50 cents on the dollar of the cost of importation, comprising:
FANCY AND BLACK SILKS
in great variety.
¾ BLACK WORSTED AND SILK GRENADINES from 75c. upward.
2-YARD WIDE BLACK WORSTED AND SILK GRENADINES from $2 upward.
GREAT BARGAINS.
Also, the largest assortment of
MOURNING GOODS
ever offered.
500 PIECES BLACK ALPACAS from 37½c. upward.
1¾ WIDE GROS GRAIN ALPACAS, for suits, new and desirable, $1 15 and upward.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
in great variety, at less than GOLD COST.
DRESS GOODS
of every description, the largest and best assortment in the City, at 50 per cent. less than former prices.
150 PIECES PRINTED PIQUES, new and very desirable patterns, at $1.
ORGANDIES, JACONETS, PERCALES and PRINTS, the largest and best selected stock in New-York, at
HALF THE PRICES OF LAST YEAR.
GRENADINE ROBES, THE RICHEST AND NEWEST DESIGNS, AT HALF COST OF IMPORTATION.
SILK GRENADINE ROBES, VERY RICH.
SHAWLS.
IN GREAT VARIETY, FROM AUCTION.
REAL LLAMA LACE POINTS, ABOUT HALF PRICE.
SILK AND CLOTH GARMENTS
made at short notice in the most fashionable styles.

A GREAT SACRIFICE
IN MOURNING GOODS,
FROM AUCTION.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES, in every quality.
6-4 DELAINES, $1 per yard, worth $1 50.
6-4 DELAINES, $1 25 per yard, worth $1 75.
6-4 TAMISE CLOTH, $1 25 per yard, worth $1 75.
BLACK ALPACAS, 4s. per yard, worth 6s.
BLACK ALPACAS, 5s. per yard, worth 7s.
BLACK ALPACAS, 6s. per yard, worth 8s.
4-4 PLAID LUSTRES, 40c. per yard, worth 75c., and cheap at that.
4-4 BLACK GRENADINE BAREGES, 5s. per yard, worth 8s.
BLACK MOZAMBIQUES, 3s. per yard, worth 5s.
FINEST LAWNS and ORGANDIE MUSLINS, 3s. per yard, worth 6s.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, in the most beautiful styles, below cost.
SILKS, POPLINS and other materials for walking suits, VERY, VERY cheap. Wholesale buyers invited.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and
Prince sts., (opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.)

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
Examine our Straw Goods; cheapest in the City.
No advance on narrow Bonnet Ribbons.
We sell cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call; it will pay you.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

NOW OPENING,
1,000 BLACK LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
500 WHITE LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.,
Nos. 204 AND 206 6TH-AV.,
No. 66 14TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.

FRENCH WOVE CORSETS.
$1, $1 25, $1 50; extra fine, $1 75, $2.
The most comfortable and best fitting corset in the world. Edgings, Ruffings and Trimmings for under-garments; Embroidered Yokes and Bands at low prices, at ELGER'S, 880 and 882 Broadway, n'r 19th-st., east side.

1,000 DOZEN HEMSTITCH LINEN handkerchiefs (bought at a sacrifice,) will be sold at half their value.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

EDWARD DOUCET, PARIS, FRANCE.
The only depot in Paris for the sale of the celebrated Cheillery Gloves is at DOUCET'S, shirt-maker to the Emperor, No. 21 Rue de la Paix.

UNDERGARMENTS,—$10,000 WORTH OF Chemises, Night-dresses, Drawers, Slips, Waists, and Robes, closing out at cost to make room for other goods.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

LINENS, TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, Towelings, Hdkfs., Muslins, Blankets, Quilts, &c., at retail, low. GRAHAM'S Linen Warehouse, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, bet. Broadway and Cooper Institute.

FINE RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS—NEW AND RICH STYLES, closing out at REDUCED PRICES, the choicest goods imported. Also closing out bonnets and hats, at J. BLUXOME'S, No. 1,127 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

DUKE & LOCKWOOD—NEW LINEN STORE, No. 1,189 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts. Manufacturers and retailers of linen goods exclusively.

2,500 YARDS REAL VALENCIENNES Edgings, Laces and Insertions at less than gold prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

CLOTHING.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.
A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF
READY MADE CLOTHING,
is now offered for sale
AT RETAIL,
REGARDLESS OF COST,
consisting of BUSINESS SUITS, FROCK COATS, SACKS, PANTS & VESTS, SPRING OVERCOATS, &c.

BUSINESS COATS............	$3 00 to $20
PANTS.....................	$2 00 to $10
VESTS.....................	$1 50 to $5

At 100 and 102 Reade-street.

BOYS' CLOTHING.
SPECIAL SALE
CHILDREN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS'
FINE CLOTHING!!!
WHOLESALE STOCK OF $100,000
RETAILING AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
GARIBALDI AND ZOUAVE SUITS, SACKS, JACKETS AND PANTS, &c. BUSINESS AND FINE DRESS SUITS, for boys and young men from 3 to 21 years of age.
These goods are all first-class, and will be found at less than half of Broadway prices.
SUTPHIN & DAYTON,
No. 31 Chamber-st., near Centre, New-York.
(up stairs.)

LONDON TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 105 STRAND, (opposite Exeter Hall,) LONDON.
Messrs. HAMILTON & KIMPTON give the best goods, in the latest Anglo-American fashion, at fair prices, and can give references to gentlemen in New-York, Boston, St. Louis, Concord, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Tennessee, Easton, Newport, Rhode Island, and other parts of the States.
NO. 105 STRAND, LONDON.

CARPETS.

CARPETS
AND
OIL-CLOTHS.
NEW GOODS.
SPRING SALES, 1867.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 BROADWAY,
Near Grand-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY
AND DINING-ROOM
FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

ANOTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.
CARRIAGES.
CARRIAGES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK
CARRIAGES
at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY will now be sold at
GREAT BARGAINS
for cash or approved paper.
No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—AN INVALID CHAIR, NEARLY new, made by King & Co. Address R. W., Box No. 179 Post-office.

A REQUISITE.—SINGER'S REVERSIBLE SPRING BED; no leathers nor strings about them; $6 to $10; sold everywhere. Warerooms 218 Centre-st.

REWARDS.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1867.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the apprehension and conviction of the parties implicated in the forgery on this bank on the 20th of April last. The alleged forged check purported to be drawn by the Board of Education of the City of New-York for the sum of $17,500. $2,000 additional reward will be paid for the recovery of the money, or in that proportion, for any part of the same.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM NO. 132 West 16th-st., a small, old black and tan SLUT. Any person returning the same or giving any information, will be liberally rewarded.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE—The undersigned, in order to close up an estate, will sell at public auction, on the premises, 6th day of June next, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, that well-known country residence of John Lawson, late deceased, situate on the west bank of the Hudson River, about one mile north of the village of Marlborough, Ulster County, and about half-way between the cities of Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, with the steamers *Thomas Cornell, James W. Baldwin* and *Mary Powell* landing each way, also a steam ferry between New-Hamburgh and Marlborough Landing, connecting with trains on Hudson River Railroad, commanding a fine view of the river between those two places. The premises consist of about 35 acres, with a fine river front, well adapted to the cultivation of fruit. Upon the premises is a large new two-story dwelling-house containing 14 rooms, a new barn and carriage-house combined. A good well of water and cistern, &c. Conditions made known on day of sale. Title good, and terms easy. Part of the purchase money, if desired, can remain on the premises for a term of years. For further particulars inquire of the undersigned. Dated at Marlborough, May 8, 1867.
GEO. W. LAWSON,
JOHN E. LAWSON,
JAS. HAVELAND, Executors.

FARM FOR SALE—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on MONDAY, May 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., the valuable farm belonging to the estate of the late Henry Barger. Said farm is situated in Bergen County, three miles east of Paterson, N. J., and contains 160 acres of land; it is divided by the road leading from Paterson to Hackensack, and will be sold in two portions. For further particulars apply to HINDLE & ALLEN, auctioneers, Paterson, N. J.; or SAML. F. BARGER, Rooms Nos. 82 and 84 Trinity Building, New-York City.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey 45 minutes from Jersey City, convenient, healthy and first-class location; house 47x27 feet, new and modern, with 22 acres of land in the best order; can be divided into a number of building sites; all best kinds of fruit and shade trees. This is one of few places of the kind now offered for a residence; will be sold for less than its value. Inquire of SCHOONMAKER & HOGAN, No. 102 Duane-st., or SMITH & MEAD, No. 400 8th-av.

FOR SALE—MODERN IMPROVED FURnished country seat; house 46x56; six acres on shore of Lake Mohegan; 45 miles from New-York, one hour and twenty minutes by Hudson River Railroad; carriage-house, stable, wagon-shed, hennery and park, boathouse and billiard-room, together with horses, carriages, billiard-table and yacht; bathing, boating, fishing and shooting; all for $20,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, TWO PLOTS of ground of 12 acres each at Croton, first station above Sing Sing; would make two of the most desirable country seats between New-York and Albany, or could be divided into eight or ten sites to accommodate parties wishing to purchase together. Those wishing to purchase on the Hudson at reasonable prices should look at this property. Apply to S. SINCLAIR, *Tribune* Office New-York.

FOR SALE—ABOUT THIRTY ACRES OF first-class land, with house and outbuildings, two hours from the City on the New-Haven Railroad. Ten minutes from station; fruit and water abundant; overlooks the Sound for 50 miles; inland view not surpassed in Connecticut; ten minutes' walk to sea bathing and fishing. Inquire of M. L. MASON, No. 29 William-st., or of HENRY BRADLEY, on the premises, Westport.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF FIFTY acres, in the State of Delaware, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, one hour's ride from Philadelphia. The expansive view combines landscape and water scenery, and the shipping on the River Delaware. Photographs of the residence can be seen at the bookstands of the St. Nicholas and Fifth-avenue Hotels, and pamphlets obtained with full particulars and description.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—30 MILES FROM New-York City, for sale a house and from five to twenty acres of land-house, 40x46 feet, with fruit and shade trees; large barn, stable, &c., all in good order; near the Court-house, and within ten minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex Railroad depot; nine trains daily; also building sites for sale. Apply to GEORGE W. FORSYTH, Esq., Morristown, N. J., or at No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 1.

AT STAMFORD.—FOR SALE, AN ATTRACtive place in outskirts of the village, with nice rural cottage of 15 rooms; gas, hot and cold water; abundance of out-buildings, glasshouse, grapery, several acres of land, with nice walks and carriageways; trees, evergreen and shade, and fruit in abundance. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or ELBERT WHITE, Stamford, Conn.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT on the north shore of Long Island, furnished or unfurnished; house spacious, with gas and water, warmed by steam, stable and outhouses large and complete, abundance of fruit and shrubbery, from five to twenty acres of land, location unsurpassed, easy of access by boat or railroad. Terms easy. Possession immediately. Apply to G. B. HASKELL, No. 245 Broadway, third floor.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—The country seat of the late Jacob B. Herrick, on the Hunt Point Road, Westchester, 2 miles from Harlem Bridge; 24 acres of land, with every improvement, and a very desirable residence for a business gentleman. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or to J. J. HENRY, No. 14 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—AT BOILING SPRING, N. J., 33 minutes from New-York by Erie Railway, a fine new country house, 14 rooms, slate roof; lot 150x400 feet; a very choice location, on high ground, good neighborhood and very desirable for New-York business men. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, 73 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Roseville, N. J., nine miles from New-York on Morris and Essex Railroad, comprising seven lots of ground, with fruit and a good house, containing twelve rooms and a bathroom. Apply to C. L. SMITH, No. 42 Park-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT RHINEBECK, ON EAST BANK of the Hudson, Clifton Point, late the residence of Freeborn Garrettson, deceased; contains 125 acres and water grant; price $50,000. For circular of description apply to FRANCIS F. GARRETTSON, Executor, No. 26 Broad-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT MILFORD, CONN., A VERY fine residence, new house with 12 or 15 rooms, well finished; with the modern improvements; stable, &c.; cost $18,000; 2 acres of land; fine location; price $15,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, AT Nyack, on the Hudson, a cottage, with seven rooms and half an acre. Address C. H. RUTHERFORD, No. 86 William-st., New-York City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF AUDIT.
NOTICE.

Under and in pursuance of Section 28 (twenty-eight) of an act entitled, "An act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for certain county purposes, to extend the powers of the Metropolitan Police, and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against the said county," passed April 25, 1867. Notice is hereby given that the Board of Audit therein and thereby created for the adjustment and settlement of all legal or equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to January first, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, against the County of New-York, have appointed, and do hereby appoint, TUESDAY, the fourth day of June next, (1867,) at the Court of Common Pleas room, Part I., (Room No. 19,) in the City Hall, in the said City of New-York, as the day and place at which the said Board will proceed with the hearing in open Board of the matters of such claims, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

The said act contains the following provision:

"All persons having claims against the County of New-York, now unadjusted, are hereby required to present the same to the said Board of Audit within three months from the passage of this act; and in case any person now having an outstanding demand against the County of New-York shall neglect or refuse to present such claims to the Board of Audit within the said period of three months from the passage of this act, he shall be barred from the prosecution or maintenance of any right of action which he may have against the said County of New-York arising therefrom."
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller City of New-York.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867.

BOARD OF AUDIT.
NOTICE.

Under and in pursuance of Section 9 (nine) of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for the use of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and in relation to the expenditure thereof, and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against said City, and in relation to actions at law against said Corporation," passed April 23, 1867, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Board of Audit therein and thereby created, for the adjustment and settlement of all legal or equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to January the first, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, have appointed and do hereby appoint TUESDAY, the fourth day of June next, 1867, at the Court of Common Pleas Room, Part I., (Room No. 19,) in the City Hall in the said City of New-York, as the day and place at which the Board will proceed with the hearing, in open Board, of the matters of such claims, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day.

The said act contains the following provision: "All persons having claims against the City of New-York now unadjusted, are hereby required to present the same to the said Board of Audit within three months from the passage of this act; and in case any person now having an outstanding demand against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall neglect or refuse to present such claims to the Board of Audit within the said period of three months from the passage of this act, he shall be barred from the prosecution or maintenance of any right of action which he may have against the said, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of New-York arising therefrom."
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller City of New-York.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned, heretofore carrying on business as Merchant Tailors at No. 6 Clinton-place, under the firm name of BERGHANE & MAY, have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent. All settlements on account of business done with said firm will be made with
JOSEPH BERGHANE,
who will continue the business at the same place.
JOSEPH BERGHANE,
TOBIAS MAY.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1867.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO COFFEE AND SPICE MANUFACTURERS.—Assignees' sale of boiler, engine, mills, coffee roasters, belting, fixtures, scales, and everything requisite for carrying on the coffee and spice business, now to be seen on the premises, No. 154 Reade-st., it being the stock and fixtures of Richard Davis, manufacturer of Kent's East India Coffee; also the stock in store for sale. Premises may be leased. Apply, between 9 and 10 A. M., to H. F. CLARK, Assignee.

WANTED—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY IN the City or vicinity, with steam power, and buildings of sufficient capacity to employ 200 men. Owners who have means, and are disposed to engage in extending a well-established and profitable manufacturing business, can negotiate on favorable terms. Agents and brokers need not apply, as none but principals will receive attention. Apply to H. E. SMITH, No. 18 Dey-st.

WANTED—A PARTNER, OR WILL SELL THE entire interest in a well established manufactory of brass goods for plumbers, now in successful operation; located in New-Haven, Conn.; capital $15,000. This is a chance seldom offered. Call at No. 119 Nassau-st., Room No. 2.
H. B. BROWN.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $10,000, TO ENgage in very profitable and pleasant business; none but an energetic man wanted. Address R. H. D., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING REVELATIONS BY PROF. E. LESTER.—The great clairvoyant consultation all affairs of life at No. 7 Great Jones-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR SALE ON 21ST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—House about 36 feet wide, with dining-room extension, and in perfect order. Possession at once. For permits apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE stable, No. 57 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; full lot; also, a fine pair of carriage horses and a saddle horse. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SPACIOUS THREE-STORY brick dwelling-house No. 135 2d-av., on the west side, next above the corner of St. Mark's-place; the house is 35 by 54, with library and billiard-room extension 57 by 19 feet; lot 35 by 120; fully fitted with gas, bath-rooms, water-closets, and warmed by steam apparatus, and other improvements; in complete order. For further particulars inquire of HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, No. 93 Liberty-st., west of Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.—WANTED, A MEdium-sized brick or brown-stone house in a good location, for which half cash will be paid and the balance in ready-made clothing, which may be selected from a wholesale stock at cost price. Address REAL ESTATE, Box No. 4,673 Post-office.

FOR SALE—NEW AND ELEGANT FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone front house on East 79th-st., near Madison-av., and overlooking Central Park; terms easy. Apply to GEORGE DOUGLAS, No. 293 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 14 and 15.

CENTRAL PARK LOT FOR SALE CHEAP.—Must be sold for cash. One of the best views of the park west. Apply to GEORGE S. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—ONE ENTIRE block fronting Mount Morris-square. Apply to GEO. S. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR EXCHANGE, OR WOULD SELL CHEAP FOR CASH—A valuable manufacturing or storage property, covering three lots, in Brooklyn, about 500 feet from ferry; contains engine, boiler, &c., which would be sold with the place; can be rented for $2,500, or more; would take unimproved or other property, or a good country house near depot, within 30 miles of New-York. JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement; fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114½ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—Beautifully located, at Newburgh, on the Hudson, one mile from the ferry wharf, adjoining the Powelton House; rent very moderate; for the season or longer; handsomely and fully furnished; in complete order; scenery unsurpassed; fruit and shade trees, with garden planted; vineyard of Catawba and Isabella grapes; stable, coach-house, with horses and carriages. For further particulars inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., where a photographic view of the place can be seen.

TO RENT—AT BOONTON, N. J., FOUR MILES from Denville Station, Morris and Essex Railroad, a good house, suitable for a small family; house 20x30, with six good-sized rooms, attic and cellar; location high and commanding, with beautiful prospect; grounds 160x125, with garden in excellent order; possession given immediately; rent $400. Apply to KING & LATHROP, Attorneys, &c., No. 38 Wall-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—One and a half hours from New-York; containing 9 rooms, besides basement rooms; ice-house filled; stables and carriage room for six horses; poultry and bath-house; also a large garden planted with vegetables: the house stands in the centre of forty acres, commanding a fine view of the ocean. Inquire of J. M. PLUMB, No. 95 Chambers-st., H. MORGAN or E. H. LUDLOW.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, in South Bergen, N. J., a modern built and convenient house, well painted throughout, with six lots of ground tastefully laid out; good supply choice fruits; stable on premises; convenient by horse car to Jersey City Ferry; rent, furnished, $100 a month; unfurnished, $800 a year. Further particulars, address Box No. 1,060, or apply at No. 107 Wall-st., up stairs.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT NEW-ROCHELLE, within five minutes' walk of the Neptune House Landing, a house and three acres of ground in perfect order; 12 rooms; location unsurpassed; a good garden and barn. Apply, by mail or on the premises, to L. W. GULAGER.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, a first-class house in a desirable neighborhood. Inquire on the premises, or of T. J. SCHOLEY, Green-av., fourth house west of Broadway, or THOMAS REID & CO., No. 269 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND, three beautiful new cottages, now being finished, with all the modern improvements; will be ready for occupancy by June 15; easy of access by boat or rail; advantages of location unsurpassed in every particular. Apply to JAMES MASON, No. 30 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—PLEASantly situated near village of Newtown, Long Island; 12 rooms, bath and water-closet, ice-house, filled; two large vegetable gardens; plenty of small fruits and shade trees; immediate possession. For further particulars inquire of FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 18 Wall-st.

TO LET—DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE, the splendid residence of John Taylor at Bayside, Flushing. Elegantly furnished, water, baths, stables, icehouse. Ten acres ornamental grounds. Terms satisfactory; or for sale, with 34 acres, very low.
R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

TO LET FURNISHED—A HANDSOME villa, eleven rooms, on Erie Railroad, half an hour from New-York; icehouse, filled, greenhouse, stable and barn; orchard, excellent garden, all fruits; ten acres of land. Inquire of W. B. WINTERTON, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—TO LET OR FOR SALE a new house, finely situated on Park-st., five minutes' walk from railroad depot; near churches and schools; one hour from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad. Rent, $700; price $7,000. Apply to RICHARD GREEN, No. 375 Canal-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and lofts of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET, with grounds and stable; has abundance of fruit; beautifully situated on the banks of the Hudson River, in the Highlands. Terms moderate. Apply to E. W. MITCHELL, No. 5 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH AND fifth floors, together or separate, No. 254 Broadway, between Warren and Murray sts.; one of the best stands in the City for any mercantile business or for insurance or other office. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO RENT—AT ROCKAWAY, OPPOSITE THE Old Pavilion Grounds, half an acre of land, cottage, ten rooms, well furnished throughout; new icehouse, filled; china, glass, &c.; rent $700 for season. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET FURNISHED—AT NEW-ROchelle, on Latner's Hill, a few minutes from depot, a small cottage and garden, charmingly furnished. Apply by mail, to New-Rochelle or on the premises, to R. W. GULAGER.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN DE Graw-st., Brooklyn, for three or four months from June 15; price low to a small family. For further information call at No. 337 Broadway, second floor, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

TO LET—BROWN-STONE ENGLISH BASEment, furniture, silver, &c., first-class and complete. Apply from 8 to 10 and 4 to 6 at No. 45 West 31st-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN OF quiet and steady habits can be accommodated with light airy rooms, furnished, without board, at No. 318 East 21st-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOME BACK PARLOR ON the first floor; also an elegant suite of rooms on the second floor, to gentlemen, at No. 66 Amity-st., three blocks from Broadway.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Great Neck, L. I.; easy of access by railroad and steamboat. For terms, &c., apply to H. MESSENGER & CO., No. 161 Maiden-lane, New-York.

A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED SECOND floor parlor bedroom to let to a single gentleman at reasonable rates. Inquire at No. 231 Sullivan-st., near Amity.

AN ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—At Pelham, near Long Island Sound, with stable, icehouse, &c., fruit and shade trees, garden, lawn, &c. WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED first-class four-story brown-stone front house, in perfect order; location West 14th-st. Apply, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., at No. 160 Fulton-st., Room No. 10.

TO LET AT CLIFTON, S. I.—A TWO-STORY house containing thirteen rooms, with two acres of land; within easy walking distance of Vanderbilt Landing. Inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

FURNISHED PARLOR FLOOR—ALSO single rooms to let, without meals, at No. 1,128 Broadway, within a few steps of the principal hotels. Apply as above.

$6,000 FOR COTTAGE HOUSE—TEN rooms and barn, near Stamford, with four acres in garden and fruits, all in order; fine view of Sound. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 21 Wall-st.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO a party of three gentlemen, in a good location. Inquire at No. 83½ Barrow-st.

TO LET—DOUBLE HOUSE, BARN AND 19 acres, at Jamaica, L. I., 15 minutes' walk from depot. $400. Dr. KUYPERS, No. 142 2d-av.

NO. 918 BROADWAY.—TO LET—SUITES of nicely furnished rooms to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—EN SUITE or singly, to gentlemen, at No. 110 East 2d-st.; references exchanged.

STORE NORTHWEST CORNER MURRAY and Church sts. to let. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, A THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop house in a good neighborhood, not less than 20 feet wide. Price $15,000 to $20,000. Address, stating terms, Box No. 2,984 Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A three-story and attic or four-story house, from 16 to 20 feet wide; north of 28th and south of 48th sts., and between 4th and 7th avs. Address Box 2,350 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A PLEASANT furnished room, not a hall room; private family preferred: terms not to exceed $4 50 per week; will be permanent. Address R., Box No. 6,803 Post-office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS, (OUR PATENT,) watches, gold chains, silver and plated ware, (all our manufacture;) also French clocks, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 269 6th-av. and No. 315 8th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD—ON MADISON-AV., IN A STRICTLY private family, with the first and second floors furnished or unfurnished; can be had by a party wishing to live elegantly, liberally and exclusively. Address, with real name, W. W., Boyd's Express Post.

BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN of refinement; a well-furnished room, with closet, in a house with modern conveniences, up town; private family preferred; terms $10 per week. Address J. WISTAR, Box No. 849 Post-office.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED BY AN INVALID, or one who would like a quiet home during confinement, in a pleasant neighborhood, with the best nursing and medical attendance. Address Miss TILSON, Station C.

$2,50 PER WEEK FOR A NICELY-furnished room, second story, with use of parlor, to a gentleman, in Thompson-st., near Prince. Inquire of Mr. W., No. 807 Broadway.

$6 PER WEEK FOR BOARD FOR GENtlemen rooming together; $7 and upward for single rooms, at Dupont House, Hudson-st., corner Laight. Transient board $1 50 per day.

A LARGE AND SMALL ROOM IN A HOUSE with all the modern improvements, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed, to let, with board, at No. 71 Macdougal-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A HANDsomely furnished single, and also double room to let, with board; comforts of home enjoyed. Apply at No. 238 West 22d-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES of rooms, also single rooms, to let, with board, suitable for married or single persons, at No. 44 Jane-st. Location desirable.

NEW AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, in a private family, may be obtained in West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Address B. C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

NO. 109 CLINTON-PLACE, EIGHTH-ST.—To let, new and handsomely furnished front rooms on second floor, separately or together; also, other desirable single and double rooms, with board.

NO. 306 EAST 30TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.—In a private family, a front and back room and hall bedroom, furnished, with or without board; hot and cold water; ample closets; good references required.

NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

NO. 108 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., nicely furnished rooms to let to gentlemen only, without meals; desirable neighborhood.

FURNISHED SUITES OF ROOMS MAY be obtained at No. 42 West 19th-st., near 5th-av., with or without board.

TWO COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms to let to single gentlemen only. Apply at No. 125 Sullivan-st., New-York.

NO. 36 WEST 10TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., a few elegant rooms, bath attached; private family.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD
TO BE HAD FOR
THE SEASON,
NEAR WEST POINT.
APPLY TO R. A. BERARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—A PARTY OF GENTLEmen or gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with board at Oldham, 1½ miles from Paterson depot; location for health and scenery unsurpassed; accommodations for horse and carriage. Address Box No. 6,743 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—VERY DESIRABLE accommodations and excellent board can be had at Morristown, N. J., for a season of twelve weeks from the 24th of June; references given and required. Address Box No. 145 Post-office, Morristown, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE LARGE ROOMS with board in a farmhouse at Boundbrook, can be obtained from June 1; location delightful. For particulars inquire at No. 347 West 22d-st.

FAMILIES, AND OTHERS, DESIRING good country board, at a farm-house, (near railway station,) with plenty of fruit, fresh milk, butter, eggs and vegetables at a moderate price, will do well to take Harlem cars for Pleasantville, Westchester County, and inquire of C. UNDERHILL WASHBURN, on the premises.

BOARD AT WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—SIX good rooms, with parlor, for one or more families, Episcopalians; location unsurpassed; 15 minutes from depot; one hour and a quarter from City, by Harlem Railroad. Address H. M. C., Post-office Box No. 45, White Plains, N. Y.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, AT YONKERS, can furnish first-class board to a genteel party or family of four to six in number; no other boarders. Address Box No. 289 Post-office, Yonkers.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.
This well-known Summer resort will be opened for the reception of guests in the
LATTER PART OF JUNE.
Rooms may be engaged by addressing the proprietor, care of Messrs. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway, or to Ocean House, Newport.
JOS. B. WEAVER, Proprietor.

COLLEGE HILL HOTEL,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
This delightful Summer Hotel, under the management of William Perry, formerly proprietor of the Collamore House, New-York, will be opened about June 1. Application may be made to GEORGE MORGAN, Proprietor.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This magnificent Summer hotel will open its second season on the 27th of May. Families who secure rooms for the months of June, July and August (a season of three months) will be taken at reduced rates. Application for rooms made at the hotel at Long Branch by person or letter. On every Tuesday and Thursday one of the proprietors can be seen at the Astor House, New York, between 9 and 12 o'clock.
C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

PROSPECT HOUSE, MONTCLAIR, N. J.—E. M. SHEPARDSON, formerly of the Allyn House, Hartford, Conn., proprietor. This house having been thoroughly repaired and refurnished, will be opened, May 20, for the reception of boarders. The pure mountain air of this locality renders it one of the most healthful in the vicinity of New-York. Communication six times a day by Morris and Essex Railroad. Boarders conveyed to and from depot without extra charge.

WHITE LAKE MANSION HOUSE, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—This pleasant, healthy, and economical resort will be opened on the 1st of June. For its superior attractions and many advantages for the Summer season, I refer to J. H. Watson, corner Broadway and Reade-st., New-York, and to E. D. Plimpton, No. 3 Carroll-park, Brooklyn. For rooms address the proprietor,
A. C. BERRY.

HEATH HOUSE SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, New-Jersey.—The undersigned is now prepared to make arrangements with families for the season. The hotel will be opened on the 15th of June. One cottage to let, with board in the hotel.
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS.

THE WINDEMERE HOUSE—GREENwood Lake, Monroe, Orange County, N. Y., is now open. The location is beautiful and healthy; fine fishing, boating, &c. Send for circular to M. P. BROWNING & CO.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE, BEAUTIFULLY located on the sea shore at Keyport, N. J., twenty miles from New-York, now open. Apply to Dr. KENT, No. 176 Bleecker-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NO. 1 BOND-STREET,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 3d June next, for supplying FRESH BEEF from 18th June to 31st December, 1867, to Bellevue Hospital, Lunatic Asylum, Almshouse, Work-house, Penitentiary, Charity Hospitals, Randall's Island, Ward's Island and City Prison. Offers will be received for each institution and proposals to be accompanied with the signatures of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the contract. The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of receiving or rejecting any or all propositions or portions thereof, as they may deem proper for the interest of the Department. Any information required will be given on application at their office.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
OWEN W. BRENNAN,
ISAAC BELL,
JAMES BOWEN,
Commissioners.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. ARMY,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1867.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the erection of a stable and forage-room at Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor, 81 feet long by 30 feet wide, and 12 feet high to eaves, with addition 30 feet long by 15 feet wide, with shingle roof, and built of best seasoned lumber.

Plans and specifications for the proposed work can be seen at this office, and builders proposing to bid are requested to call and examine the same. Bidders must accompany their proposals with guarantees signed by two responsible parties, that in case their bids are accepted, they will, when required, execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of —— dollars, for the faithful performance thereof.

The United States reserve the privilege of rejecting any or all of the bids if deemed advisable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for building" Stable and Forage-room at Fort Hamilton, and addressed to the undersigned at this office, who will furnish all further information.
By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS,
Ass't Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., on MONDAY, the 27th inst., for furnishing, by contract, the following named musical instruments, viz.: Two E flat cornets, one E flat alto, one B flat tenor, one E flat tuba, one baritone, one pair cymbals, Turkish; one D clarionet, one E flat clarionet, six small drum heads, three small drum cords, three bass drum cords. The brass instruments to be with rotary valves.

The above-named instruments are to be plain but good, and suitable for the purpose for which intended.

Bidders should present samples of the instruments that they propose to furnish.

For further information inquire at this office.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed to the interest of the service.

Proposals should state how soon the articles can be furnished, and should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Musical Instruments," and addressed to
Brevet Maj.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received addressed to the Commissioners for the repairing and improvement of Clinton-street, at the office of the Engineer, No. 22 Court-street, until 4 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, May 25, 1867, for regulating and paving Clinton-street, from Fulton-street to Second-place, with trap blocks, Nicholson and other improved pavements, according to plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Engineer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of said bids as they may think for the interest of said improvement.
By order of the Commissioners.
L. N. VIBBARD, Engineer.
BROOKLYN, May 3, 1867.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders receive prompt attention.

SHIPPING.

THE STEAMSHIP ETNA, (NEWLY RE-fitted,) of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
RATES OF PASSAGE.—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30—currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $20 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY.........May 25
ETNA..........WEDNESDAY.........May 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY.........June 1
EDINBURGH..........WEDNESDAY.........June 5
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY.........June 8
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, $180 GOLD.
STEERAGE TO LIVERPOOL, $25 CURRENCY.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
Steamers weekly for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will sail as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
ENGLAND, CUTTING..........SATURDAY, May 25
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS..........SATURDAY, June 1
VIRGINIA, PROWSE..........SATURDAY, June 8
HELVETIA, THOMPSON..........SATURDAY, June 15
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75, according to location of state rooms, all having equal privileges in the saloon.
Return tickets to and from Liverpool $150, gold.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Through passage to London, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, &c., at low rates.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

$156 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK.
REDUCTION OF RATES
TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
Excursion tickets, $170, currency.
The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for
LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, May 25.
ACADIA, LEES, SATURDAY, June 1.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, June 8.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE..........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, June 1
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, June 15
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, June 29
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, July 13
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $130; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.
TAMPICO..........ROUSSAU.....SATURDAY, June 8
VERA CRUZ.........HILLIARD.....SATURDAY, June 22
Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $30, currency, including wine.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, May 25.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, June 8.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, June 22.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, July 6.
The new and elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, May 25, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice......Saturday, May 25
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, June 8
MISSISSIPPI.....G. V. Sumner....Saturday, June 22
FULTON.........C. H. Townsend..Saturday, July 6
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice......Saturday, July 20
and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS..........$120
SECOND-CLASS..........70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed are signed therefor.
GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
BETWEEN
ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.
The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 20.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms..........$75—$90 00
Steerage..........32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin..........90 00
Steerage..........40 00
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin..........$170 | Steerage..........$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York. For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 22.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 29.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 12.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 26.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$150
Second Cabin Passage..........100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$125
Second Cabin Passage..........80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER PALMYRA ARE requested to be on board, at the Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, before 11 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, 22d inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
PALMYRA..........May 22
TRIPOLI..........May 29
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$100 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 22.
MERRIMAC, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.........June 15 | SATURDAY.........July 13
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships
COLUMBIA.....BARTON.....THURSDAY, May 23
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS....THURSDAY, May 30
EAGLE.....GREENE.....THURSDAY, June 6
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

A RARE CHANCE TO GO TO EUROPE AND BACK.—Two first-class cabin passenger excursion tickets for $100 gold each, to sail June 1, and return any time within twelve months. Inquire at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 389 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, June 1, at 12 M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES..........June 15
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. W. WEIR.....June 29
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $354 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
CHICAGO..........May 18.
MANHATTAN..........June 1.
MINNESOTA..........June 15.
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
MAY 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. ——, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
MAY 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. LAPIDGE.
MAY 21.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of June 11, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco July 3 for Hong Kong, via Yokohama, where close connection will be made with Company's steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghai.
Freight through from New-York to China and Japan, $2 15 per cubic foot measurement, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb. weight, payable in coin.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock, noon, on TUESDAY, June 11, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with steamer SACRAMENTO for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port July 4 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
For Shanghai, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of June 1, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.
Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.
For through tickets and any further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

SAVANNAH STEAMERS.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.
During continuance of present dull season the departure of Savannah steamers will be reduced from every other day to every fourth day, as follows:
THURSDAY, May 23, GENERAL BARNES, MORTON, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
TUESDAY, May 28, LEO, DEARBORN, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 o'clock P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.
SATURDAY, June 1, SAN JACINTO, ATKINS, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.
N. B. Departures will be in regular succession as above until further notice.

FOR SAVANNAH—EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamers
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, May 23,
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely. Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and passage tickets with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.—A first-class steamer of the above line, or of the People's Line, will be dispatched EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R., foot of Wall-st.
The popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, commander, will follow the EMILY B. SOUDER. Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL,
will leave on ——, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, May 25, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GENERAL GRANT will follow June 1.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, May 25.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. MARSHMAN, will leave pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on SATURDAY, May 25, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

MOBILE GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.
The steamship RALEIGH, leaving pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, May 25, at 3 P. M., will give through bills of lading to the above points, to be reshipped at New-Orleans. For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ABOUT TO TRAVEL abroad should obtain U. S. Passports through JOHN LANKTREE, U. S. Passport Agent, 15 Centre-st., N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

BEFORE HONORABLE GEORGE G. BARNARD.—In the matter of the attachment of the steamer TRITON, her tackle, &c.—Notice is hereby given that a warrant of attachment was issued by the Honorable George G. Barnard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 3d day of May, 1867, for the sum of five hundred and seventy-two dollars and seventy cents, on the application of Harvey P. Farrington, directed to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, commanding him to attach, seize and safely keep the steamer or vessel called the *Triton*, belonging to the port of New-York; and that said vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, will be sold for the payment of the claims against her, unless the master, owner or consignee thereof, or some person interested therein, appear and discharge the said warrant according to law, within thirty days from the first publication of this notice.—Dated the 6th day of May, 1867.
BENEDICT, TRACY & BENEDICT, Attorneys for Applicants, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
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MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—350 MANTELS ON hand of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next 60 days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantel Warerooms, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., Auctioneer.
SPECIAL SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.
A. S. RICHARDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 22, at 10½ o'clock, at store, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a large variety of Spring and Summer goods.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
A LARGE AND VALUABLE PRIVATE STOCK OF THE MOST COSTLY WINES EVER IMPORTED INTO THIS COUNTRY, ALL GUARANTEED GENUINE.
On WEDNESDAY, May 22, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway, THE CHOICEST PRIVATE STOCK OF HIGH-GRADE WINES ever offered for sale in this country, consisting of THE PRIVATE STOCK OF E. GOULARD, Esq., imported expressly by him to his order, viz.:
Reserve Madeira, vintage 1838, imported 1851; London Dock Port, 1858, well known as the Comet wine, imported 1857; Duff Gordon Pale Sherry, vintage 1838, imported 1851. Also, WHITE SAUTERNE, COUNT DE MOREGIRAE, from the stock of the ARCHBISHOP OF BORDEAUX—this extraordinary wine is the only lot in the United States; Amontillado Sherry, &c. Also, the PRIVATE STOCK belonging to the late firm of WM. S. CORWIN & CO. This wine has been stored in a PRIVATE CELLAR for a number of years, where the light has been carefully excluded, and the greatest possible care taken of it. NATHANIEL JOHNSON & SONS' CLARETS, MEDOCK, ST. ESTEPHE, ST. JULIAN, first class, vintage from 1848, 1851 and 1854; Lafitte, 1844; Chat. Margaux, vintage 1848, not to be found in this country; BARTON & GUESTIER'S Clarets, Floriac, Medoc, St. Julian, 1854 and 1857; CHAT. LAFITTE, 1851; LA TOUR, vintage 1857.
BRANDENBERG FRERES CLARETS—Medoc, St. Julian, Margaux, La Rose, Chateau La Rose, Cruse Fils & Co. Clarets, Eschenauer, Benecke & Co. Claret, Bouillac, Medoc, St. Julian, imported by JAMES MEYER, Jr., GILHON FRERES Clarets, FINKE & CO. BRANDENBERG FRERES, Sauternes, Haut Sauternes, Chat. Sauternes, Latour Blanche, Chat. do. HENKLE & CO. Hock Wines, NIERSTEINER, HOCKHEIMER, LEIBFRAUMILET, RHUDEHIEMER, JOHANNISBERG, &c. P. A. MUMM & CO.'S various brands, including STEINBERGER CABINET, do. MOSELLE CABINET WINE, PRINCE METTERNICH YELLOW SEAL HOCK COMPANY DE BOURGOGNE BURGUNDY. Also, several brands first-class Champagnes, Bourbon Whisky of the highest grade, from 5 to 14 years old. Full particulars in catalogue. The above are to be sold without reserve to close the ESTATE—one of the partners deceased. This is the LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK OF HIGH-GRADE WINES ever offered in this market. EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED GENUINE. Samples at our store on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, COSTLY CHINA AND OTHER ARTICLES, belonging to the estate of the late Reuben Withers, deceased.
On TUESDAY, May 21, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at his late residence, No. 135 2d-av., near St. Mark's-place:
PARLORS—Wilton carpets, rosewood suite in satin damask, crimson and green figured brocatel window curtains and cornices, elegant carved gilt-frame French plate pier and mantel mirrors, elegant gilt and ormolu chandeliers and side brackets, rosewood marble-top side-table, carved rosewood suite in green and gold brocatel, superb carved rosewood 7⅓-octave piano, round corners, pearl keys, made by Nunns & Clark; green and gold figured brocatel window curtains and cornices, lace do.
DINING-ROOM—Brussels carpet, English walnut marble-top buffet, covered rosewood suite in maroon leather, extension-table, bronze and gilt chandelier, elegant decorated china, tea, breakfast and dinner sets, elegant cut glassware, &c.
LIBRARY—Carved rosewood suite in green-figured reps, rosewood library table.
BILLIARD-ROOM—Velvet carpet, elegantly carved rosewood, marble-bed, six-pocket billiard table, made by Phelan, with balls, cues, counters, &c.; lounges in figured worsted, marble pedestal, &c.
RECEPTION-ROOM—Brussels carpet, elegant burglar-proof plate safe, lined with velvet, made by R. M. Patrick; mahogany bookcase, plate-glass doors.
BEDROOMS—Rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, shaving stands toilet table, card-tables, carved rosewood secretary bookcase, gilt frame pier mirrors, gilt cornices, lace window curtains, carved English walnut wardrobes, mirror doors, &c.; mattresses, pillows, bolsters, paillasses, spring beds, woolen blankets, &c.; decorated toilet sets, &c. Also, all the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT NO. 862 BROADWAY.
BAR-ROOM—Consisting of oil-cloth, oak cane-seat chairs, oak cane-seat stools, black walnut cane-seat arm chairs and settees, Britannia coffee urn, silver-plated ice-pitchers, marble vases, silver-plated trays, silver-plated casters, black walnut square and round tables, glassware, two bronze and ormolu six-light chandeliers, bronze cigar-lighter, china crockery, glassware; also black walnut top oyster counters, black walnut top lunch do., mahogany top bar counters, together with balance of stock of brandy, port, sherry, madeira and porter; also awnings.
Together with two years' lease from May 1, 1867.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On FRIDAY, May 24, at the private residence No. 9 West 39th-st.:
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, made to order by Belter & Co., and other first-class makers.
AXMINSTER CARPETS, VELVET and BRUSSELS do., BLUE SILK CURTAINS; CARVED BLACK WALNUT DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY do., &c., &c.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
Will sell on SATURDAY, May 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 27 Union-square,
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late Salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.
BY THEALL & BROS., TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) May 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 830 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts., all the furniture, &c., contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood and walnut parlor and bedroom suits, in satin and reps; French bedsteads, dressing bureaus and tables, extension dining table, buffet, chairs, lounges and easy chairs, rosewood piano-forte 7-octave, china and glass ware, secretary and library bookcase, Royal, Wilton, Axminster and Brussels carpets and oil-cloths, together with the kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 62 Liberty-st.

LARGE SALE OF IRON, STEEL AND LUMBER.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1867.
By direction of the Quartermaster-General the following enumerated Iron, Steel and Lumber will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, under the supervision of Captain James G. Payne, Assistant Quartermaster, commencing on MONDAY, June 3, at 10 A. M., to wit.:
About
293,000 lbs. Flat Iron, from 1x⅞ to 4½x1, assorted.
40,000 lbs. Nail Rod Iron.
130,000 lbs. Horseshoe Iron, light and heavy.
30,000 lbs. Hammered Iron, assorted.
400,000 lbs. Assorted Iron, all sizes.
246,000 lbs. Round Iron, assorted from 3-16 to 2¼ inches, all sizes.
114,000 lbs. Square Iron, assorted, from ⅜ to 2 inches, all sizes.
58,000 lbs. Round Iron, assorted, from 1 to 3⅛ inches, all sizes.
30,000 lbs. Hoop Iron, assorted, from ¾ to 1 inch, all sizes.
128,000 lbs. Spring Steel, assorted, from 1¼ to 2⅛ inches, all sizes.
15,000 lbs. American Blistered Steel.
180,000 feet Oak Lumber, from 1 to 6 inches thick.
16,000 feet Hickory Lumber, from 2 to 4 inches thick.
40,000 feet Poplar Lumber, ⅝ inch thick.
421,468 feet Pine Scantling, 3x4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9; 12 to 18 feet long.
Wagonmakers, carbuilders and others will find this a fine opportunity to replenish their stock, as the material is entirely new.
Transportation will be furnished to Sixth-street wharf or the railroad depot, as purchasers may desire, and at their risk.
From 10 to 15 days will be allowed in which to remove the goods.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS, Brevet Brig.-Gen., Depot Quartermaster.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE COUNTRY REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
LAWRENCE & FOULKE will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, 21st May, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, about thirty acres of beautifully located land, being part of the estate of the late Archibald Cornell, now the property of A. Bennett, Esq.; it is very handsomely situated at Bay Side, L. I., near the bay and within five minutes' walk of the station and adjoining the beautiful country seats of the late Ex-Mayor Mickle, Messrs. Wm. E. Lawrence, A. Franklin and S. T. Nicol; it will be positively sold to the highest bidder in plots of about ten acres each. Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 111 Broadway.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.
Valuable factory property in Brooklyn, to be sold by Messrs. LAWRENCE & FOULKE, on THURSDAY, May 23, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock,
Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11 Summit-st., near Hamilton-av., four lots of ground with brick factory, three stories and basement, with steam engine, boiler and patent hoistway, all in perfect running order. The building covers (nearly) the four lots, which are 100 feet square, suitable for manufacturing, storage or other business. Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 111 Broadway, Room D.

PUBLIC SALE OF COAL LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF SCHUYLKILL, PENN.—The Belmont Coal Mining Company will offer at public sale, at the Pennsylvania Hall, in the Borough of Pottsville, on the 29th day of May, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., all their real estate, situate in the townships of East Norwegian and Blythe, in the County of Schuylkill, aforesaid, being the whole of the "Belmont Tract," containing 626 acres, and the undivided half of the "Hubley Tract," containing 296 acres.
Terms and conditions made known at the sale.
For further particulars apply to THOMAS R. BANNAN, at Pottsville, or to GARDINER G. HUBBARD, at Boston. By vote of the Company.
GARDINER G. HUBBARD, Clerk.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
LAWRENCE & FOULKE WILL SELL at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY, May 22, at 12 o'clock, by order of Hon. H. A. Smythe, Collector of Customs, the three large granite warehouses on the Atlantic Dock. They are four stories, with iron shutters, each 50 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep.
The desirable location of these stores, and the great advantages and facilities they possess for discharging cargoes, together with the durable, thorough and convenient manner of their construction, render this sale deserving especial attention.
Maps, &c., at office of the auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
THE LARGEST AND THE LONGEST sale of the season will take place at the auction rooms, No. 724 Broadway, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) 21st inst. This will include the furniture of a dozen families and embrace every conceivable kind and description of good parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement goods in rosewood, black walnut, mahogany and oak; also French plate mirrors, curtains and cornices, 50 or 60 velvet tapestry, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets and oil-cloths; also about 200 mattresses, beds and pillows from a hotel, with 10,000 other articles in the housekeeping line.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
LOTS ON 4TH-AV., 124TH AND 125TH-STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 23, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
4TH-AV.—Seven lots on west side, between 124th and 125th sts.
124TH-ST.—Seven lots, north side, 90 feet west of 4th-av.
125TH-ST.—Two lots, south side, 215 feet west of 4th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

FIFTIETH AUCTION SALE.
85,000
TONS SCRANTON COAL,
On WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1867.
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1867.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, inst., at 12 o'clock noon,
80,000 TONS
of fresh mined COAL, from the Lackawanna Regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of June, 1867.
Also, at the same time and place,
5,000 TONS,
deliverable at Washington, N. J., for Newark, Paterson and other places on the line of the Morris Canal.
The rates of transportation from Washington will be made known at the time of sale.
TERMS: Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
TUESDAY, May 21, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 9 East River:
2,346 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,339 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo bark *Buccleugh*, from Palermo.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTRIX'S SALE OF VALUABLE New-York and Williamsburgh property, being part of the estate of Israel D. Waiter, deceased.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
45TH-ST.—4 splendid lots near Broadway and 7th-av.
113TH-ST.—1 lot next southeast corner of 112th-st. and 2d-av.
2D-AV.—1 lot corner of 2d-av. and 113th-st.
117TH-ST.—4 lots, south side, between 3d and 4th-avs.
118TH-ST.—2 lots, north side, between 3d and 4th-avs.
NORTH 5TH-ST. (Williamsburgh)—5 lots, north side, between 4th and 5th sts.
4TH-ST.—3 lots on east side, commencing at northeast corner of North 5th-st.
4TH-ST.—2 lots on west side, between North 5th and North 6th sts.
4TH-ST.—5 lots on west side, commencing at southwest corner of North 7th-st.
NORTH 7TH-ST.—1 lot on south side, adjoining the the above lots.
NORTH 2D-ST.—1 lot on north side, between Leonard and Ewen sts.
CONSELYEA-ST.—2 lots on south side, between Leonard and Ewen sts.
65 per cent. can remain on mortgage. Title perfect. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
LAWRENCE & FOULKE WILL SELL AT public auction on THURSDAY, 23d of May, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, two very desirably located building lots, each 50 feet by 102 feet 4 inches, on north side of 80th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 100 feet west of 2d-av. Particulars, &c., apply to auctioneers' office, No. 111 Broadway, Room D.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 21, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, noon, (for account of whom it may concern,)
160 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS (of $1,000 each) of the Southwest Pacific Railroad Company, hypothecated.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, May 13, Passenger Trains will leave WELLS-ST. DEPOT, Chicago, as follows:
8:15 A. M.—Mail Train for Clinton, Iowa, stopping at all way stations.
3:00 P. M.—Pacific Express Train, for Council Bluffs, Omaha and Nebraska City, through in twenty-four hours, without change of cars. This train will not stop at way stations. Pullman's Palace Sleeping Coaches run on this train from Chicago to the Missouri River, connecting at Omaha with the Union Pacific Railroad to North Platte, (300 miles,) thence by Wells, Fargo Co.'s Overland Stage Line to Denver, Salt Lake and San Francisco.
4:00 P. M.—Dixon Way Passenger.
11:00 P. M.—Night Passenger for Council Bluffs and Omaha, through without change of cars and stopping at all way stations. Pullman's Sleeping Cars by all night trains.
FREIGHT.
All Freight received at the Freight Depot, foot of North Dearborn-st., Chicago, up to 4:30 P. M., will be forwarded same night by "Pacific Fast Freight," leaving Chicago at 8 P. M., running through to Council Bluffs and Omaha in forty-three hours.
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Gen'l Superintendent.
B. F. PATRICK, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
During the races at Jerome Park special trains will be run on this road as follows, leaving 42d-st. at 1:30 and 2 P. M., (on WEDNESDAY, 22d, THURSDAY, 23d, and SATURDAY, 25th,) returning immediately after the races are over.
Fare for round trip, 75 cents.
J. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.
MAY 20, 1867.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

CHANGE OF TIME—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY—To take effect May 16, 1867.
Leaves James-slip, New-York:
7:30 A. M., mail train to Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Hicksville and way stations.
3 P. M., express to Riverhead—this train goes through to Greenport on Saturdays.
4 P. M., Syosset and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., Farmingdale, and on Saturdays only to North Islip and way stations.
Trains for Glen Cove leave New-York at 7:30 A. M., and 3 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M. for Yaphank; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

TIME TABLES OF ALL RAILROADS and steamboats published by BENEDICT BROTHERS, No. 171 Broadway. Second edition for May now ready.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 6th-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL NEW AND SECOND-hand top and no top wagons, (warranted,) cheap; gentlemen can do well by calling before purchasing elsewhere, at COOPER'S Light Carriage Manufactory, No. 103 Charles-st.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND LIGHT VIC-toria or park pheton for one horse, in good order and at moderate price. Address Box No. 2,019 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF DEMAREST'S TURNOUT-seat open wagons, in perfect order and nearly new. Can be seen at Bradley's stables, No. 8 East 31st-st. Ask for WILLIAM CAVANAGH.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BLACK MARE, 16 hands high; sound and kind in double or single harness; to be sold for the want of use. Apply to GEORGE HARTLY, No. 443 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF YOUNG, SUPERIOR, well matched gray horses, suitable for carriage or for work of any kind. Apply to HUGH McGARR, No. 88 East 19th-st.

FOR SALE.—A SECOND-HAND COUPE WILL be sold cheap, the owner having no further use for it. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, West 32d-st., a few doors below 6th-av.

SPORTING.

STEAM YACHT FOR SALE CHEAP—Suitable for pleasure yacht or tug: also, propeller engines. Root Steam Engine Company, 2d-av., corner 23th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
Under the direction of L. F. HARRISON,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
Commencing on MONDAY, June 3, to continue one week—nine performances.
Subscription Tickets for the entire Festival,
FIVE DOLLARS.
Can be obtained at the following places: Schuberth's music-store, No. 820 Broadway; Jorden & Marten's, No. 758 Broadway; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; Hall & Sons, No. 543 Broadway; Rudiger & Hill, No. 865 Broadway; Rullman's ticket-office, No. 112 Broadway; Steinway and Irving Halls.
The sale of the Subscription Tickets will positively close on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 25.

IRVING HALL.
SIGNOR MAZZOLENI.
FAREWELL CONCERT IN NEW-YORK,
previous to his departure for Europe.
MONDAY EVENING, May 27, 1867.
The following artists have generously consented to assist:
Signora ORTOLANI, prima donna, from the Academy of Music.
Madame ANNA MARTINEZ, Soprano—her first appearance; Signor ANTONUCCI, Basso; Signor ORLANDINI, Baritone; Signor ALBANO, Harpist; Mr. J. N. PATTISON, Pianist.
Signor ROSA..........Conductor
Tickets One Dollar. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

STEINWAY HALL.
Mr. WILLIAM BASSETT will give his first Grand Concert on TUESDAY EVENING, May 21, at 8 o'clock, assisted by
Mrs. SOPHIA MOZART, Soprano.
Mrs. KATE MACDONALD, Soprano.
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor.
Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN, Organist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist, and others.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats $1.

LECTURES.

REV. GEORGE L. PRENTISS WILL deliver the closing lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association of the Church of the Covenant, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 21, at the Chapel of the Church, corner of 35th-st. and 4th-av. Subject—*A Visit to the Study and Grave of the Poet Coleridge.* The lecture is free to the public, and will contain much of interest to the admirers of the poet.

TICKETS FOR THE LECTURE ON *Husbands and Wives* may be had of Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway; S. T. Taylor, No. 349 Canal-st.; G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway; Wm. Pond, Broadway, and at the Methodist Book Concern, No. 200 Mulberry-st.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
On and after March 15, 1867, the steamers of this Company will run as follows, leaving Pier No. 23 East River, (Peck-slip,) New-York:
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M.
FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.—Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table.
The new and beautiful sidewheel steamer RIVER QUEEN will be put on the route to Sag Harbor about May 1, 1867.
DAVID WILLIAMS, President, No. 5 Beekman-st.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, May 21, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, May 21, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, May 22, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, May 22, 7 A. M.
Thursday, May 23, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, May 23, 7 A. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via. Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 15, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via. Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning will leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

ATHENS ROUTE.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, May 13, the PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND, will leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Watts-st., at 6 o'clock P. M. every day, Saturdays excepted, taking passengers for ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, and intermediate points on NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD and RENSSELAER and SARATOGA RAILROAD North, via ATHENS and SCHENECTADY. Through EXPRESS trains connect at ATHENS with this line. Meals served on board. FREIGHT SHIPPED BY THIS LINE goes through to destination without breaking bulk.
Through tickets for sale and baggage checked on dock.
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1867.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—For Albany and Troy, and all points north and east. EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st.
N. B.—This is the cheapest, pleasantest and most direct route for Saratoga and Lake George, and via railroads and lake steamers for Whitehall, Rutland, Burlington, North Adams, Cambridge, St. Albans, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, and all intermediate stations. Tickets sold, baggage checked, and state-rooms engaged at the principal hotels and offices on the wharf.

MAY—1867.
FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The NELLY WHITE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will make her regular trips in place of the SEA BIRD on THURSDAY, May 16, from foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 21st	4 P. M.	Tuesday, 21st	7 A. M.
Thursday, 23d	7 A. M.	Wednesday, 22d	7 A. M.
Friday, 24th	7½ A. M.	Thursday, 23d	10½ A. M.
Saturday, 25th	11½ A. M.	Friday, 24th	0½ A. M.

MAMARONECK AND NEW-YORK DAILY, LANDING AT NEW-ROCHELLE AND CITY ISLAND.—The elegant and swift steamer ALLISON, Capt. SAMUEL GIDNEY, will leave Mamaroneck daily at 6:45 A. M., and New-York, from Pier 33, foot of Market-st., East River, at 4 P. M., landing at New-Rochelle and City Island each way. Fare 30 cents.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITEstone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after WEDNESDAY, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANAKA, CHARLES POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 4 E. R., (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 26 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12¼ o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15, and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS NO. 652 BROADWAY.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES,
Have taken Thirty-five First Premiums at the principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and also a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.
Every Piano is constructed with their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement," applied directly to the full iron frame.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly-invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "Patent Resonator" and double Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
STEINWAY & SONS' Pianos are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use whenever accessible. These instruments are the only American Pianos exported to Europe in large numbers, and actually used by the great pianists in European Concert Rooms.
Every Piano warranted for five years. Old Pianos taken in exchange.
WAREROOMS,
FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.,
NEW-YORK.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 885 BROADWAY,
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—Fifty-six gold or silver medals, or other highest premiums awarded them. Used and recommended by the best organists generally. Fifty styles; $75 to $1,000. New and second-hand instruments rented on favorable terms. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

PIANO-FORTES.—SIXTEEN SECOND-HAND pianos, of various makers, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS,
Pianos to rent. No. 652 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES TO LET.—A FINE AS-sortment of new first-class instruments, with the patent agraffe, at moderate rates. WM. H. WEED, No. 106 Bleecker-st.

TWELVE SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, from $75 to $200; first-class new pianos to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PIANOS.—VERY SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS at moderate prices. Second-hand Pianos from $100 to $250. Pianos to rent. BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, No. 76 4th-av., corner 10th-st.

JARDINE & SON, CHURCH ORGAN BUILDERS, have removed to their new manufactory in 13th-st., a few doors east of 2d-av. Superior organs and pianos always for sale, with every improvement.

THE GREAT UNION PIANO-FORTE COMPANY, corner 10th-av. and 36th-st., are selling their splendid instruments at unheard of prices. Give them a call.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—NEW AND SECond hand pianos for sale and to rent. THOS. H. CHAMBERS, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½; EVENING AT 8.
THIRD AND LAST WEEK
MR. DION BOUCICAULT'S CELEBRATED DRAMA of the
OCTOROON,
received at each representation with
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE.
VISIT THE MUSEUM.
ITS SPLENDID AND SPACIOUS SALOONS CONTAIN
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
HUSBANDS, BRING YOUR WIVES,
PARENTS, BRING YOUR CHILDREN,
CITIZENS, BRING YOUR COUNTRY FRIENDS,
STRANGERS, DO NOT FAIL TO CALL,
and enjoy
A DAY OF RECREATION AND AMUSEMENT.
To be seen at all hours,
THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
800 SPECIMENS OF LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS,
A ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE,
(the only living specimen on exhibition,)
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
COMMENCING THIS EVENING,
TREASURE TROVE,
TREASURE TROVE,
A NEW-YORK STORY
OF SOME
BURIED GOLD, BURIED GOLD,
PRODUCED WITH
NEW AND ELEGANT SCENERY
By Mr. D. Strong, Mr. E. Hayes, Mr. McGrath and Mr. Heale.
SURGEON ALLEN PIERCE'S ROOM, Strong & Heald. GROUNDS OF THE UNION HOTEL AND LELAND OPERA HOUSE, D. A. Strong. CORRIDOR IN THE UNION HOTEL, Strong & Heald. FALLS OF THE CANAGAGA, D. A. Strong. EXTERIOR OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, Strong & Hayes. INTERIOR OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, D. A. Strong. HERALD BUILDING and LOEW BRIDGE, Hayes & Strong. BAR-ROOM IN NASSAU-STREET, D. A. Strong. HOME OF THE SUYDAMS, D. A. Strong. EXTERIOR OF GRACE CHURCH, E. Hayes. INTERIOR OF GRACE CHURCH, D. A. Strong & McGrath. MACHINERY AND DIORAMIC EFFECTS, Messrs. Saunders & Wilson. FURNITURE and APPOINTMENTS, Messrs. Hensel & Son. COSTUMES, Mr. Bullock and assistants. GAS and WATER by Mr. Ross. LIGHTS by Mr. Benson. NEW MUSIC by Thomas Baker.
PROLOGUE—THE BURIED TREASURE.
BLACKWELL'S ISLAND—MARCH OF THE CONVICTS.
THE BURIED GOLD AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL CREEK.
ACT 1—THE TREASURE UNEARTHED.
SARATOGA—RESCUE FROM THE CANAGAGA.
ACT 2—THE TREASURE LOST.
THE GREAT ERIE DAY.
NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—GREAT GAME OF FINANCE.
ACT 3D—THE TREASURE CLAIMED.
FIFTH-AVENUE HOME.
TABLEAU DROP—EXTERIOR OF GRACE CHURCH.
TABLEAU VIVANT FINALE—INTERIOR OF GRACE CHURCH.
THE END IN PEACE.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all theatres, concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

ANNIVERSARIES.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY of the "Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen," will be held at 12 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, May 22, 1867, at the "Home" at Snug Harbor Landing, Staten Island. The public are invited to attend. Boats leave Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 10:30 o'clock A. M., landing passengers at Snug Harbor; and from foot Whitehall-st., South Ferry, every hour for Quarantine Landing, where carriages may be procured.

THE TURF.

JEROME PARK.
THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB
WILL HOLD ITS
SPRING RACE
MEETING
FOR THE YEAR 1867, AT
JEROME PARK,
NEAR FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
The Races will take place on WEDNESDAY, May 22, THURSDAY, May 23, and SATURDAY, May 25.
FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22.
FIRST RACE—THE SPRING STAKES, for three year olds, three-quarters of a mile. Subscription, $100. H. F. $300 added. Closed with eight nominations.
1. R. W. Cameron's imp'd. b. c., HAMPTON COURT.
2. A. Belmont's imp'd. b. f., MAID OF HONOR.
3. Leonard W. Jerome's ch. f., CLARA CLARITA.
4. D. Ready's bl. f., ANNIE WORKMAN.
5. F. Morris' b. f., RUTHLESS.
6. F. Morris' b. c., MONDAY.
7. D. McDaniel's b. c., MORRISSEY.
8. R. Underwood's ch. c., METAIRIE.
SECOND RACE—PREMIUM $500, for all ages. One mile.
THIRD RACE—PREMIUM $800, for all ages. Two and a quarter miles.
SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, MAY 23.
FIRST RACE—PREMIUM $500, for all ages. One and a quarter miles.
SECOND RACE—PREMIUM $700, for all ages. One and three quarter miles.
THIRD RACE—FEATHER STAKES, for all ages. Two and three-quarter miles, to carry 100 pounds each. Subscription, $100. H. F., $800 added. Closed with seven nominations.
1. P. S. Forbes' ch. h., FLEETWING.
2. D. McDaniel's b. h., JULIUS.
3. J. S. Watson's ch. h., ONWARD.
4. J. S. Watson's b. h., DELAWARE.
5. J. S. Watson's b. h., CAPTAIN MOORE.
6. M. H. Sanford's g. h., LOADSTONE.
7. M. H. Sanford's ch. m., EARING.
THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, MAY 25.
FIRST RACE—HURDLE RACE, Handicap for all ages. One and three-quarter miles, over Six Hurdles. $500 to the winner. $100 to second horse. Closed with five entries.
1. R. W. Cameron's b. g., BIRAGUE, 135 pounds.
2. H. B. Gates's bl. m., BLACK BESS, 140 pounds.
3. Daniel Leary's ch. m., LADY ALICE, 135 pounds.
4. D. Ready's br. h., ZIG ZAG, 156 pounds.
5. D. McDaniel's bl. h., BLACKBIRD, 140 pounds.
SECOND RACE—HOTEL STAKES, for all ages. Subscription, $50 each. P. P., with $1,000 added. $200 of the stakes to second horse. Three miles. Closed with five nominations.
1. R. W. Cameron's imp'd. b. c., HAMPTON COURT.
2. P. S. Forbes' ch. h., FLEETWING.
3. J. S. Watson's b. h., DELAWARE.
4. J. S. Watson's ch. h., ONWARD.
5. M. H. Sanford's g. h., LOADSTONE.
THIRD RACE—SELLING PREMIUM, $500, for all ages. One and a quarter miles. Entrance money to second horse.
FOURTH RACE—MATCH—Mile heats. A. Belmont's imp'd b. f., MAID OF HONOR, 3 years, by Newminster, dam Himalaya, 87 pounds, against P. S. Forbes' ch. c., DE COURCY, 3 years, by Trovatore, dam Rhoda, by imp'd Glencoe, 90 pounds.
The first Race each day will come off punctually at 3 o'clock. Badges, entitling the holder to the Quarter Stretch during the meeting, $10, or for one day $4. Entrance to Field, $1—to the Grand Stand, $1 extra. Carriages free.
The Course can be reached by the New-York and Harlem Railroad to Fordham—extra trains will be run from 42d-st. every day during the Races; and by Carriage through Central Park, Macombs' Dam, Central-av., and by Bloomingdale Road to King's Bridge—also by 3d-av. and Fordham Horse Cars.
Tickets may be obtained at the principal Hotels, and at the Box-office of Wallack's Theatre.
A. BELMONT, President.
JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary.
P. S. FORBES, JOHN F. PURDY, JOHN HUNTER, A. C. MONSON, R. TAYLOR, Race Stewards.
No member will be admitted to the Course unless the ribbon of his medal has been changed, and his name engraved upon the medal.
Entries for the races to be made to the Secretary on the race ground, between 4 and 5 o'clock on the previous afternoon.

FASHION COURSE, TROTTING—TUESDAY, May 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., for a purse and stake of $600, mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness. D. Mace's b. g. Whalebone; Owner's b. s. Gen. McClellan; T. Carpenter's b. g. Jack Lewis; A. Patterson's bl. g.; H. Howe's ch. g. Quicksilver; B. Jackman's s. s. Berger; Owner's g. g. Canaan; A. Hyward's g. g.
The above trot will no doubt be very interesting and fast, as five of the horses will probably start.
J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

THE LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.
LITCHFIELD, CONN.
REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:
Prof. Wm. G. Peck, Hon. L. B. Woodruff, Rev. Thomas E. Vermilyea, D. D., Jared Linsley, M. D. For circulars, address GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

MRS. A. BEHR, NO. 41 GENTHINER-st., Berlin, Prussia, Germany, is inclined to receive into her family two or three young girls or ladies, of the age from 12 to 18 years. French, German, music, drawing or painting taught. Also, traveling ladies will find a convenient home. References kindly given by Mr. A. WOODRUFF, No. 79 State-st., Brooklyn, L. I.; Prof. GEO. T. COMFORT, Alleghany College, Meadville, Penn.; or Dr. Med. SCHWARZENBERG, No. 97 12th-st., New-York.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NOS. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.—Until the 1st of July next, young ladies will be received and classified for the newly-arranged collegiate course of study commencing in September, 1867.
An Academic and Preparatory Department will be carried on as heretofore.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address MISS EMILY NELSON.

ROSE HILL FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Misses, at Danbury, Conn. For circulars address Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.

PRIVATE TUITION IN ENGLISH, Classics, Mathematics, &c. Address A. M., Room No. 16, No. 1,193 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A NATIVE FRENCH TEACHER. Call at No. 86 East 35th-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TWO THIRTY HORSE LOCO-motive boilers, in use in *Times* Office, will be sold low. They are in good condition, and are removed to obtain more power. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Counting-room.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.
Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRENCH THEATRE.
Business Manager..........J. W. GUEST.
Engagement of the American Tragedian,
BOOTHROYD FAIRCLOUGH.
Opening Night, MONDAY EVENING, May 20,
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS,
Will be presented Shakespeare's sublime tragedy of
HAMLET.
HAMLET..........Mr. BOOTHROYD FAIRCLOUGH.
Supported by Messrs. A. M. Rootey, J. Newton Gotthold, Ida Vernon, and a full company of first-class artists.
Tickets for sale at Rullman's Theatre Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway. Box office of the French theatre open for the sale of tickets from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WORRELL SISTERS.
NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Third week of the brilliant Sisters, Miss SOPHIE, IRENE and JENNIE, with a full company of New-York favorites.
This week, the great joint bill of
FRA DIAVOLO AND CINDERELLA,
with Sophie, Irene and Jennie, assisted by T. L. Donnelly, Welsh Edwards, J. C. Dunn, Mrs. Wright, Lizzie Davey, and entire company in both pieces.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
Admission 75 cents. Grand matinee on SATURDAY.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Lester Wallack.
Boucicault's last and most triumphant success, entitled
FLYING SCUD,
FLYING SCUD,
FLYING SCUD,
OR A
FOUR-LEGGED FORTUNE,
FOUR-LEGGED FORTUNE,
FOUR-LEGGED FORTUNE.
EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
TUESDAY EVENING, May 21, 1867,
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH PERFORMANCE OF
THE BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Admission 50 cents.
TUESDAY EVENING last appearance but one of
Mr. JAS. H. HACKETT AS THE
FALSTAFF OF THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, HENRY IV.
SATURDAY—Matinee—MONS. MALLET and HIS LAST LEGS.
MONDAY NEXT—Miss LUCILLE WESTERN, EAST LYNNE.

LINGARD'S,
514 BROADWAY. 514
Comic Pantomime of
ROYNIKOT.
The wonderful
JAP-ON-KNEES.
Grand ballet and other entertainments.
MATINEES—WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MAGUIRE AND RISLEY'S
IMPERIAL
JAPANESE TROUPE
will appear
EVERY EVENING.
MATINEES—WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, $1 50. Family Circle, 50 cents. Boxes, $8 and $10.
Matinees—$1 to all parts of the house.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Manager..........Mr. W. B. Freligh.
Second night of Mr. JOSEPH PROCTOR.
NICK OF THE WOODS.
Mr. Proctor..........as..........Bloody Nathan
Mrs. W. G. Jones..........as..........Telie Doe
THE MULETEER OF TOLEDO and WILLFUL MURDER.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS
Fifth-avenue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
G. W. H. GRIFFIN..........Manager
T. CONDRON..........Proprietor
The terror-inspiring JAPANESE TROUPE every night. Too Late for the Train—Upper Ten Thousand—Columbia Polka—Hop-light-loo—New Songs, &c., forming the best entertainment in the City.
Doors open at 7—to commence at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 B'way.
JAPS. LEON'S ORIGINAL BURLESQUE JAPS.
JAPS. OF THE MIRACULOUS JAPS, WHO JAPS.
JAPS. NIGHTLY ELECTRIFY DENSELY JAPS.
JAPS. PACKED AND FASHIONABLE AU- JAPS.
JAPS. DIENCES BY THEIR ASTONISH- JAPS.
JAPS. ING AERIAL ROPE FLIGHT. JAPS.

NOTICE.—WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 22.
Grand Testimonial to
GEORGE CHRISTY,
tendered him by his numerous friends and patrons of
GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
The best bill of the season will be produced on this occasion, and the old-time patrons of minstrelsy will find George still in his prime.
Doors open at ½ 1; to commence at 2½.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX, LARGEST PANORAMA in the world. Sixty magnificent scenes, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 8. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, at 2½ o'clock; open B. ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Prop'r.

BIERSTADT'S NEW PICTURE—"THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO SEMITE"—On exhibition at the Studio Building, No. 51 West 10th-st., on and after FRIDAY, the 26th of April, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., until June 1, for the benefit and under the patronage of the "Ladies Southern Relief Association." Season tickets 50 cents; single tickets 25 cents.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

MADAME ROSS,
MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT,
No. 98 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Diseases of a Private Character at DR. GRINDLE'S office, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY STS. Those who are suffering from GONORRHŒA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, SORES, ULCERS, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHŒA, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic-viscera. Those who have been unskillfully treated elsewhere, should consult their own interest and call without delay. Throw all quack medicines to the dogs. Every thoroughly-educated and well-read physician who has had the same advantages in the treatment of the above diseases as ourself, knows that the same remedy which cures one will not cure or even benefit every other. Every patient *must positively*, if a cure is effected, be treated according to the constitutional peculiarities of their individual self. Consultation free.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

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DR. A. ROSENBERG—FOR PRIVATE DIS-eases, both sexes, nervous and debilitated sufferers, cure without fail. Office 129 Prince-st., near Wooster.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BE-YOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 8, 1867.

As there is no news in London but of the Reform Bill and the Conference, and both of these satisfactorily progressing, I must beg leave to send you some *souvenirs* of the Great Exhibition, to which I hope, before long, to pay another visit.

The finest things in the British department of the Exposition are not the pale ales, to which I prefer the Bavarian, nor the pretty girls, whose waists, the French say, are too short, whose teeth are too long, whose feet are too big, and whose mechanical smiles explode like pistols. Was there ever so ill-natured a description? The British buildings are, as British architecture of any pretension is liable to be, of elaborate ugliness, while most of the American buildings are only of simple ugliness—plain, square, and destitute of grace or ornament. The Russians have built their dwelling-houses and stables of pine logs, but they are put together in forms of such elegance, and ornamented with such elaborate carvings, all in plain, unpainted white pine, that they are really beautiful. So are the Swiss, German and Austrian buildings; but there are French houses, also built of pine, more beautiful and exquisite than you can imagine. There can be nothing finer than French carpentry. It is as exquisite in its way as French machinery, porcelain, tapestry, furniture, glass, bronze; in short, every day's observation more and more convinces me that no people in the world can compete with the French over a wide range of art and industry. The reasons are to be found in a thorough and systematic education, which is showing its fruits in every department, in aptitude and ambition, and in the experience of centuries. Down to the humblest mechanics, the French work with enthusiasm. They work for glory, if it is only in making dolls and painting fans.

But I began to tell you what has most struck me in the British collection. It is the architecture of India. It is collected in a series of large photographs in the Department of Archæology, and is wonderful in its variety, grandeur and beauty. Why are the English not sent to India to study architecture? With the exception of three or four old cathedrals, there is nothing in England to compare with either the ancient or modern architecture of India. But what people cannot build they can annex, which is a comfort. Then the English beat the Hindoos in building steamboats and railways.

The world's belligerency crops out in curious ways at the Exhibition. Among the pictures are numbers of battle pieces. The French on a large scale, and with a wonderful vigor of execution, are beating the Russians and Austrians. The Prussians and Austrians have painted their victories over poor little Denmark. It is too soon for the battlefields of Bohemia and Venetia, though there is, I believe, a picture of the sea fight at Lissa. America has a group of Confederate prisoners, but the great battlefields have yet to be painted—the victories I mean, for defeats are not put on canvas by the defeated. It is enough to explain them in history. Then guns, cannon and all the implements of war bristle in the palace and annexes. The great Sanitary Commissions of Europe—French, Swiss, German, &c.—also exhibit a vast quantity of ingenious apparatus for the relief of the wounded. It would be well if the people of each country would carefully study the collections of all the rest, but I am afraid they cling with a sturdy patriotism to their own. Thus the English Department is the place to see the English, and the Americans are quite as apt to hover about the American, enjoying its *chefs d'œuvres*, and quite satisfied that there is nothing in the world to compare with them.

The American Commission has nearly finished an American school-house; it is as plain and rectangular an edifice as possible—a box with doors and windows—and without a sign of proper ventilation. Of course I do not know what will be put in it, but I have seen the models, maps, books, gymnasia and educational apparatus of the French and German schools, which are here exhibited and which are of the greatest interest and the most wonderful variety. One small annexe, very prettily built, is devoted to the common schools of Saxony. It contains quite an educational library. I was amused on opening an illustrated German history to see NAPOLEON I., who in Paris is everywhere beautiful and heroic, in this German school-book looking like the villain of a melodrama, in contrast to the handsome and noble statesmen and soldiers of Germany. There is "human natur" even among the amiable Saxons. In future American histories we shall have Gen. LEE and JEFF. DAVIS looking diabolically ugly, while President LINCOLN and Gen. GRANT will be the Apollo and Hercules of juvenile picture books.

There is no doubt that sight-seeing is not only tremendously fatiguing, but that it makes people hungry and thirsty. On Sunday, when all fashionable Paris went to the Bois de Boulogne to see the races, there were seventy or eighty thousand people enjoying themselves at the Exposition. It required the whole mile and a half of restaurants and buffets to give them the food and drink. The French take a very light first breakfast early, and at 11 or 12 o'clock are ready for a more substantial second breakfast, at which they take soup, fish, meat, wine, dessert, and which might answer for a dinner. At 12 o'clock on Sunday the Restaurant Omnibus, on the southern border of the Champ de Mars, which seats two thousand persons, was full, and so continued for hours. The noise of so many persons eating was something astounding, and the cries and movements of two hundred waiter-girls not less so. I cannot call them pretty. The lower classes in Paris and its environs have not the fatal gift of beauty, but they are neat and sturdy. This great restaurant, which is on the system of the great Sweeny of Paris, DUVAL, was intended for the delegations of working people of various countries; but I found plenty of others who did not object to an economical breakfast. I give you the actual prices in cents, though, as the sous is not quite a cent, they are a fraction lower: Napkin, 1 cent; bread, 4 cents; wine, 3 cents a tumbler, or 16 cents a bottle; beef broth, 3 cents; soups, 4 cents; boiled beef or ham, 5 cents; roast beef, mutton, &c., 6 cents; vegetables, 4 cents; coffee and brandy, 6 cents. This is by no means the cheapest living to be found in Paris, but one gets a fair dinner for 20 cents, and for 25 cents fares luxuriously. But if you do not like it, you have only to walk to the other extremity of the grounds to find in the magnificent restaurant of the International Club a dinner for 6 francs which will satisfy all your requirements, and all intermediate prices at intermediate places. Then you can finish off with an ice-cream and sherry cobbler, and be served by an experienced corps of American citizens of African descent, expressly imported to exhibit the adaptations of the race and the accomplishments of *les garçons Africains*.

From 5 to 6 o'clock on Sunday, when the vast crowd was pouring out of the Exhibition, closed by signal from the great bells from Prussia, the scene was wonderful. The steamers, omnibuses, American street railway and cabs of Paris can carry 11,000 persons an hour. This was only a fraction of the vast multitude; but the day was as fine as possible, and they swarmed all the avenues, and the graded ascent of Trocadéro, and gradually dispersed over Paris. A little later the avenue of the Champ Elysées was filled with almost as large, and a far more splendid crowd, returning from the Bois. At night every theatre, ball, garden and music hall was filled; for the people are coming now in great pleasure trains from all parts of France, and lodgings are not only filling up, and carriages and omnibuses occupied, but the streets and all public places show that not only Paris but France is *en fête*, with Kings and nations for her guests. And amid it all, I did not see one ragged or filthy person, like the thousands seen every day in London, nor one person intoxicated, nor one beggar, nor one person whom I had any right to consider "a woman of the town plying her vocation." Neatness, order, decency are everywhere; and if there is anything else in Paris, it does not make its appearance in public. If there is poverty or vice here, as, of course, there must be, it does not intrude itself upon the public gaze. People come out by the hundred thousands—all the liquor shops of Paris are open; there is no Maine Law; the supply of liquors is unlimited, and not one person is seen drunk. The English keep Sunday, but they get dreadfully drunk. They are very moral; but just take a walk along the Strand, or through the Haymarket, or fifty more streets after nightfall. In a mile's walk in London I am teased, importuned, implored by twenty beggars, whom it is in many cases very painful to refuse. In a month you may not meet one beggar in Paris. The filth and misery of whole sections of London, which have driven decent people from some of the nicest parks, and which make it necessary to keep so many squares, which would here be public, under lock and key, are never seen here. No street-sweepers signal you at every corner and claim their pay for making the crossings passable, for all Paris is swept every night like a floor. Why should not Americans prefer Paris to London?

There are also little hospitalities in Paris which the stranger in London does not meet with. If you go to BOWLES & DREVET'S, or MONROE'S, or other American banking-houses in Paris, you find a register of American arrivals and residents. Some of my friends make a point of entering their names once a week, as a free and easy way of having a card on all new-comers. On the tables are files of the principal American papers. The amiable Mr. BOWLES, who greets every stranger with a smile of welcoming hospitality, and what is more remarkable, remembers him when he comes again, has fitted up an elegant reading-room expressly for ladies. And all this is free of cost. GALIGNANI makes you pay half a franc for every admission, but if you have time to read much, it is worth the money. Gen. DIX, the American Minister, who appears to give the greatest satisfaction, also gathers around himself, at his Saturday receptions, all that is most distinguished of American society. He cannot present everybody at Court, but I have no doubt that he does his "level best."

The rains have ceased, the weather is like the finest American June, and all France is bursting into blossoms, and growing into harvests, for France not only feeds her forty millions, but exports immense quantities of her products to other countries. The industrious and economical French send eggs, poultry, beef, mutton, fruit and wines to England; champagne to Russia and America, and other products of their soil and mines to all parts of the world. Of necessity France grows rich. In a few years its wealth has doubled. The commercial revulsions and financial panics of England have scarcely touched the solid credit of France.

May in Paris is a month of flowers. The markets are full of them. There are great heaps for sale at every corner. The flower shops are wonderful in their display of floral luxuries. The public gardens are in full bloom. The air is full of the odors of the lilac, and the grand horse-chestnut trees of the gardens of the Tuilleries and Champs Elysées are so many cones of blossoms. One of the four or five open-air concerts in the Champs Elysées is surrounded by a circle of these trees, and at night the effect of the brilliant illumination of the gas is very fine. So is the music of the choicest quality and admirably executed.

For the children of Paris May is the month of Mary. Processions of well dressed, well fed, well trained children are met in every quarter. I took the liberty of accompanying one such procession of about 400, a nearly equal number of boys and girls, into a church, where the altars were profusely decked with white roses. The organ struck up a charming air, and the whole four hundred joined in singing a hymn with a great volume of tone of a better quality than I expected. I could not detect one discordant sound. We have ragged schools in London, which are doubtless better than none. They cannot have ragged schools in Paris, for they have no rags. However coarse the clothing, it is whole, or carefully mended, and it is clean. The people buy strong coarse woolens, which do good service, in preference to cheaper cotton goods, for their common wear. The women and girls of the lower classes wear little or no finery. A clean white cap is their chief luxury of ornament. The three classes among the women are strongly marked—those who wear caps, those who wear nothing on their heads, and those who wear bonnets—bonnets and caps being worn by the higher and lower of the three classes. The bareheaded girls never wear caps—on holidays they wear bonnets. But each class wears proudly its own costume, and makes no pretention to belong to a different one. Yet nowhere is there a more genuine equality—nowhere are the people more respected by each other.

Paris has an additional sensation this week in the arrival of an Egyptian Regiment from Mexico. They are very tall and very black, dressed in white, natives of the South of Egypt, near Abyssinia, and went to Mexico to serve in the yellow fever regions. They have lost over a hundred of their number, and after resting a while in Paris and visiting the Exposition, will return to the banks of the Nile. The camp of Chalons assembles earlier than usual this year, on account of the threatened war; that is, the soldiers will go by rail instead of marching on foot as usual, because, it is said, the Emperor did not wish to further excite the too belligerent rural districts. The Emperor, it is strongly asserted, really wants peace. He got enough of war at Solferino. The Queen of England, when the difficulty of Luxemburg was at its height, wrote him a solemn letter, urging him to peace. His reply was all she could desire, and then she wrote to the King of Prussia. He agreed to the London Conference, and in a few days the question may be settled. Were it not for the Eastern question Europe might disarm, and return four or five millions of men to productive industry. MONADNOCK.

The Freedmen in New-Orleans—Proclamation by the Mayor—Circular from Gen. Mower.

On the 14th inst. Mayor HEATH of New-Orleans requested of City-Attorney OGDEN his opinion relative to the right of the proprietors of restaurants and the managers of public halls to refuse to sell their merchandise or to admit to their establishments certain classes of citizens. In his reply the City-Attorney said he entertained no doubt of their legal right to exclude any one they chose, there being nothing either in the terms of their license or in any special legislation of the country obligating them to sell to or receive every or any one. These establishments, he said, although expecting remuneration from the patronage of the community at large, are nevertheless private property, owned by private individuals or private corporations, and subject to such rules and regulations as the proprietor may deem proper to adopt. Decisions in other States were quoted to support these views. The Mayor thereupon issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, Sundry citizens of New-Orleans, acting under a mistaken and erroneous opinion as to their rights under the law, have of late caused disturbances of the public peace, to the prejudice of good order, and calculated to excite the passions of bad and unruly men, because they have been refused admittance and entertainment in places and houses of public resort, conducted by private individuals at their own expense and for their own profit;

And whereas, It is the undoubted right of all citizens, upon complying with the requisites of the law, to pursue any legitimate business, and in such pursuit to admit into their stores and places of business, and to deal with such persons only as they shall see proper, and to make such rules and regulations for the guidance of their customers as to them shall seem most conducive to their interests, provided the same be not contrary to law;

And whereas, That if there be any special exceptions to such general rule, every citizen has the power and privilege of seeking redress from the civil tribunals;

Now, therefore, I, EDWARD HEATH, Mayor of the City of New-Orleans, do hereby issue this my proclamation, calling upon all citizens to be peaceful and law-abiding, and do hereby publicly make it known that I have instructed the Police force of the City of New-Orleans to protect all citizens in their lawful business occupations, and to prevent all persons whatever from intruding into any store, shop, or other place of business conducted by private individuals, against the consent and wish of the owners, proprietors, or keepers of the same; and warn all persons so doing that they will be arrested and dealt with according to law.

E. HEATH, Mayor.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 15, 1867.

GEN. MOWER'S ADVICE TO THE FREEDMEN.

On the same day Gen. MOWER, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, issued the following circular:

Rumors having reached these headquarters of fears that disturbances are anticipated, therefore, as Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, and as your friend, I deem it my duty to address and advise you. You have been brought from a condition of slavery to freedom by the Government of the United States. You have been given the right of participating in the election of State and Federal officers. You have the same political status as loyal white citizens. The United States Government, if necessary, will protect you through the military, but you will not be protected in wrong doing. Your enemies are watching you, and will be only too delighted to see you commit some excess or outrage. The eyes of your friends in the North, who fought for your freedom, are also fixed upon you, and I counsel you not to disappoint those who shed their blood for you. Commit no excess. Be patient. Submit to lawful authority, and by so doing you will gain friends. If you are turbulent, if you are disrespectful to lawful authority, if you are the guilty cause of bloodshed, the people of the whole North will turn against you. Your only friends will desert you, and you may lose those rights which it cost the country so much to gain for you. I have, however, confidence in your discretion and good sense, and am sure you will consider no man your friend who attempts to incite you to deeds of violence.

JOSEPH A. MOWER,
Colonel Thirty-ninth United States Infantry, Brevet Major-General United States Army, Assistant Commissioner for Louisiana.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

New Sanitary Regulations—Action of the Board of Health.

The Metropolitan Board of Health, soon after its organization, discovered that every effort which it made to improve the sanitary condition of the City was met by a corresponding obstacle. The orders served by the officers of the Board were treated with neglect, or the powers of the Board were tested in the Courts. The result of this was an impression on the part of the public that when complaints were duly made against nuisances it became necessary to unwind a great deal of red-tape before said nuisances could be removed, and in many quarters the people became impressed with the idea that the Board of Health, "with all its power," did not amount to much, as nuisances sometimes were not removed at all. The cause of this was the absence of well-defined power on the part of the Board. Every person involved by a complaint has been willing to test, through the Courts, whether any power existed to make him obey the law, and the testing process took longer to go through with than the removal of the nuisance would have done, and, of course, cost a great deal more. This state of things is now somewhat changed. The Courts have declared in favor of the Board in every instance, and the Legislature has been careful to close up some little gaps in the original Health Law, and now there is a fair prospect that the officials of the Board will be enabled to fulfill their duties promptly, speedily and to the general benefit of the public. While the struggle has been going on the people have been educated in sanitary matters to such a degree that there are very few persons in the metropolitan district not, to some extent, informed as to the danger of forgetfulness in relation to sanitary regulations. Applications now pour into the Board from Flushing, Jamaica, Newtown and other points of Long Island, and from Morrisania, Yonkers and elsewhere, asking to have Sanitary Inspectors appointed to act under the authority of the Board. Such is the importance attached to the work which has been given to the Metropolitan Board of Health to perform.

DR. DALTON'S WORKING CORPS.

One of the difficulties in the execution of the Health Law hitherto has been the performance of the work required in the execution of the orders by contractors. Owners of property were charged extravagant prices for the cleansing or repairing done in execution of the Board's orders. This difficulty has been removed, for Sanitary Superintendent DALTON is now organizing a corps of competent and trustworthy workmen, who will act under his immediate instructions. This body of men will be divided up into parties of threes and fours, as circumstances may suggest, and their duties will be confined to cleansing, disinfecting, whitewashing and minor repairs. As soon as the complaint against any place shall be received, the Attorney of the Board will prepare the order thereupon, and the Board will then act upon it. The order, as soon as acted upon, will be handed to the Sanitary Superintendent for execution. A notice to the owner of the property complained against will then be put into the hands of Capt. LORD, of the Sanitary Police squad, for service. From the date of this service the party interested will have five days in which to obey the order, and failing to do so within that time, the fact of such delinquency will be reported back to the Sanitary Superintendent, who will at once bring his working corps to bear upon the nuisance complained of. In all such cases nothing will be charged for the work done or material used, beyond the actual cost of both to the Board. The Sanitary Superintendent will serve the bills and collect them, making a regular weekly return of all such work done and moneys collected, to the Board. At the last meeting of the Board of Health one thousand orders were acted upon, having been referred to the Sanitary Superintendent, and it will take a long time for them to be executed; but such is the way in which business has accumulated while the Board was obtaining additional powers, or rather getting its powers defined, that a great deal of labor has now to be done.

WHEREABOUTS OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.

In the Sanitary Department of the Board of Health it has been deemed of considerable importance that in all practical cases information of the whereabouts of the existence of contagious diseases should be served to that office by the attending physicians. It may be remembered that a few weeks since the Board resolved that the phrase "Contagious disease," as used in section 19 of the Health Code, was declared to include cholera, yellow fever, small-pox, ship or typhus, typhoid and scarlet fevers and measles. Until recently the only guide for the finding of healthy localities has been the weekly zymotic sheet, issued by the Registrar of Vital Statistics, but that only pointed out the wards where people died of certain diseases. Dr. DALTON proposes to have a record of the living as well as the dead cases, so as to guide him in the labors of his department. To this end he has opened a book at his office which shows every locality in which there is any contagious disease existing, that is, in so far as attending physicians inform him. In order to have this record complete, a communication, of which the following is a copy, has been sent to every physician in the Metropolitan Health District:

OFFICE OF SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT, METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, NEW-YORK, ——, 186—

SIR: A Death Certificate having been received bearing your signature as attending physician in the case of ——, who is therein stated to have died at —— of —— after —— illness. You are respectfully requested to communicate to this office, in writing, your reasons for not reporting the case in accordance with Section 20 of the Code of Health Ordinances of the Metropolitan Board of Health. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. B. DALTON,
Sanitary Superintendent M. B. H.

Dr. ——, No. —— —— street.

To this note is added an extract from the minutes of the Board for March 28, 1867, referring to "what are contagious diseases," and the following request: "Physicians when reporting cases of contagious diseases are requested to state whether any action on the part of the Board of Health is needed on account of condition or surroundings of the patient."

It is not to be inferred from this formal style of communication that physicians have been generally unwilling to comply with the desires of the Board in such matters, but through ignorance of the requirements of the law, they have waited instructions from the Board.

BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES.

In the registration of births and marriages much trouble has been and will yet be encountered; but as the Bureau of Records and Statistics, under the direction of Dr. HARRIS, continues its efforts to obtain the returns, no doubt need be entertained that in a short time a full and reliable record, such as every other city and town in the world possesses, will be obtained. Physicians, midwives and clergymen are speedily coming to understand the importance to the parties concerned and to posterity of having the record of births and marriages as complete as that of deaths. The law now requires all persons engaged at births or marriages to make returns, and any that are withheld will only, when known, evoke the exercise of the power of the Health Board.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A CURIOUS CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—On Tuesday last, while JAMES HALEY, a stableman, residing at No. 13 West Forty-fourth-street, was drinking a glass of water, he was suddenly seized with the most intense horror of water, and was unable to swallow the contents of the glass. Drs. WHITE and DUMOND, of West Forty-second-street, were called in, when all the symptoms of hydrophobia set in. The patient was thrown into convulsions by hearing water poured from a pitcher, and the sight of water was sufficient to bring on the most terrible sufferings. Prof. WM. H. HAMMOND, Dr. J. L. LITTLE and other eminent physicians were called in in consultation, and all agreed that it was a case of genuine hydrophobia. The patient lingered until Saturday, when he died. The strangest part of the case is that HALEY did not have the slightest recollection of having been bitten by a dog. It is probable that as he was in the habit of sleeping in a stable where a number of dogs were kept, that he had been bitten by one of the animals so long ago that the whole affair passed from his memory. An inquest will probably be held in the case.

GERMAN TRADESMEN AND THE EXCISE LAW.—The German cigar and tobacco manufacturers and dealers, storekeepers, &c., met in Grand-street yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of taking action in opposition to the operation of the Excise Law, which, it is alleged, to a certain extent, interferes also with their trade, particularly the Sunday clause. The stringent enforcement of the Sunday law, it is alleged, reduced the consumption of their articles. The main object was to organize with a view of uniting with other organizations in a common effort to protest against the Excise and Sunday law by a legal demonstration and at the polls. A series of resolutions to the effect were adopted and a committee of organization appointed, composed of Messrs. EBERS, DAVIDSOHN, KOCH, BONIFACE, and GRUTSCH. A delegation to a convention of German societies, which recently has been organized to agitate against the Excise and Sunday laws in their present form, was also elected. The delegation is composed of Messrs. RAETH, KOCH, and BONIFACE. A resolution was also passed declaring that they will participate in the Anti-Sunday law demonstration in preparation.

THE LIBERAL CHRISTIAN UNION.—The regular monthly business meeting of the Liberal Christian Union was held last evening in the Chapel of the Church of the Messiah, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue, Mr. RICHARD WARREN presiding. A large number of persons were proposed and elected as members, the list including some of the most prominent gentlemen in the City. It was announced that the course of lectures on the social evils of the City, instituted by the Union, had thus far been an entire success, and that they would be continued weekly until the Summer vacation, engagements having been perfected with Drs. CHAPIN, OSGOOD, FROTHINHAM and others. After the business of the evening had been concluded there was an intermission of a few minutes for social intercourse, after which Rev. W. R. ALGER delivered an interesting address upon the "Essence of the Chivalrous Spirit." The attendance, owing to the inclemency of the weather, was not large.

SUMMER TRAVEL.—Many of our steamboat and railroad lines are now completing their arrangements for Summer travel. Among the favorite and most delightful trips is that to the White Mountains and Lake Memphremagog. On the lake a new steamer is to ply, taking the place of the *Mountain Maid*. Leaving this City at 3:15 P. M., in the steamer *Continental*, which connects at New-Haven with trains for Hartford and Springfield, the traveler is afforded a view of some of the most beautiful scenery of New-England, and is rapidly conveyed to his destination over a route shorter by seventy miles than any other. Those who wish to save time by night traveling can take the *Elm City* at 11 P. M., and reach New-Haven in time for all the early trains. This route is now open, the boats having been refitted and their accommodations greatly increased.

SOLDIERS' MESSENGER CORPS.—The Company chartered by the last Legislature under the title of The Soldiers' Business, Messenger and Dispatch Company, whose purpose is to provide employment for honorably discharged soldiers and their children, has organized by the selection of the following officers: President, Gen. ALEXANDER SHALER; Vice-President, Gen. Henry A. Barnum; Treasurer, Col. J. Henry Liebenau; Secretary, Gen. Patrick H. Jones; Directors, Gen. Joseph E. Hamblin, Gen. George S. Batcheller, Gen. Chas. W. Darling, Gen. Campbell H. Young, Col. Ephraim A. Ludwig. It is the intention of the Company to open books for subscription to the capital stock of the concern, and to commence operations at once.

DEATH OF MR. WM. B. TOWNSEND.—Mr. WILLIAM B. TOWNSEND died at his residence, Clifton, S. I., at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening, after a protracted illness. Mr. TOWNSEND was born in Connecticut in 1790. He came to this City in 1812, and after a short career as a merchant, joined Mr. THEODORE DWIGHT, the publisher of the old *Daily Advertiser*. In 1836 that paper became amalgamated with the *Express*, Mr. DWIGHT retaining his connection therewith for nearly twenty years. He then retired to his estate on Staten Island. Mr. TOWNSEND was possessed of an amiable temper and pleasing manners, but was firm and consistent in his opinions. He had been an invalid for several years.

AN EXPRESS EMPLOYE ARRESTED.—GEORGE ANDREWS, a collector in the employ of the Merchants' Union Express Company, was arraigned before Judge RUSSEL yesterday on a charge of embezzlement. It appears that the accused received $650 of the Company, and instead of making a return therefor, appropriated the same to his own use, and absconded, first leaving a letter for the Superintendent of the Receiving Department, confessing his guilt. As the fugitive had gone to Chicago, a requisition was granted by Gov. FENTON upon Gov. OGLESBY, and the accused was arrested and brought back to this City. He was committed to trial without bail.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE BY A WOMAN.—About 11 o'clock on Sunday night MARY O'MEARA, a native of Ireland, 65 years of age, and residing at No. 342 East Ninth-street, attempted suicide by leaping from a fourth-story window of a friend's house, No. 365 West Forty-seventh-street, where she was visiting. The act was committed while Mrs. O'MEARA was partially insane, and she fell a distance of forty-five feet into the yard, sustaining fractures of the arm and elbow, beside other injuries. She was taken home at her own request, and is not expected to recover.

THE JOURNEYMEN HORSESHOERS.—Several hundred members of the Journeymen Horseshoers' Association walked in procession yesterday, through Twenty-second-street, First-avenue, Twenty-third-street, the Bowery, William, Fulton and other streets, preceded by a fine band and a new banner. The men have resolved not to work hereafter for less than $3 50 per day for floormen, and $3 75 per day for firemen. The regular shops, it is stated, pay these wages, but the stage lines and street railways do not.

THE CASE OF DR. JAMES HADDON.—An examination was in progress the whole of yesterday at the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice DODGE, in the case of Dr. JAMES HADDON, who is charged with the seduction of and malpractice upon AUGUSTA C. DAVIS. The case had not been concluded at the hour of adjournment. Dr. HADDON in his answers says that the complaint "is made up of a series of cruel falsehoods."

THE VILLE DE PARIS.—A rumor was in circulation yesterday that the steamer *Ville de Paris* had met with an accident. The steamer *Tripoli*, from Liverpool, however, which arrived last night, reports having exchanged signals with the *Ville de Paris* on Sunday in latitude 40 degrees 25 minutes, and longitude 60 degrees 15 minutes.

MEETING OF DENTISTS.—A meeting of the dental profession will be held at the rooms of the Dental College, corner of Twenty-second-street and Fifth-avenue, this evening at 7:30 o'clock, to hear a full and final report of the Managing Committee of the Dental Protective Society relative to the rubber suits now pending.

CHESS.—A match of great interest will take place this day between Capt. MACKENZIE and Mr. H. STANLEY, two of the leading chess amateurs in this country. The occasion is the inauguration of the new chess rooms No. 456 Sixth-avenue, where the play will commence at to 2 o'clock P. M., and be resumed at 7:30 P. M.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.—The Comptroller yesterday made the following appointments: PETER FARRELL, Deputy Collector of City revenue; ISAAC ROBINSON, Deputy Clerk of Washington Market.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—A meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday afternoon, Alderman GEORGE H. FISHER, the President, in the Chair. The Committee on Water and Drainage reported in favor of placing $204,160 87 to the account of the year ending April 30, 1868. The subject was referred back to the Committee, with power. The Committee on Public Lands and Places presented a report appropriating $7,000 for repairs required in the basement of the City Hall, and to allow the use of the Common Council Chamber for the Second District Justices' Court while the proposed improvements are being made. The report was so amended as to allow the use of the office lately occupied by the Inspector of Police to the Second District Court instead of the Sewer Commissioners. The question of increasing the Police force of the City by adding to the number of patrolmen fifty additional men, to take effect on the 1st of September next, came up, and was the subject of debate. After considerable discussion the matter was laid over for one week. The contract for building a dock at the foot of South Sixth-street, E. D., was awarded for the sum of $17,135. A discussion ensued, in which it was urged to give the contract to the offal contractors, F. SWIFT & Co., at an expense not to exceed $800 per month for the unexpired term of 1867. The resolution was lost, and after some general routine business the Board adjourned.

KING'S COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—A meeting of the Board was held yesterday afternoon at the County Court House, the President, Mr. Wm. M. LITTLE, in the chair. The Commissioner of Jurors presented a communication showing that from May 1, 1867, there were 5,170 jurors summoned in King's County, of which 9,976 were empaneled. The communication was ordered to be placed on file. The Law Committee presented two reports in regard to a communication from ALEX. MCCUE, Esq., Corporation Counselor, relative to an order of the Supreme Court confirming the award for lands taken for military parade purposes. The subject was made the special order for next meeting. The special order of the day was a resolution directing the Law Committee to cause the necessary surveys to be made and given, and preliminary steps taken, in order to vest in the county the title of the land necessary for the route of a sewer from the county buildings at Flatbush to the tide-water of Jamaica Bay, the pipe to be 30 inches in diameter. The report, with resolution, was adopted.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT SABBATH-SCHOOLS.—The celebration of the Eastern District Sabbath-schools will take place to-morrow, when the various schools will parade in eleven divisions, the different divisions first meeting in the churches assigned them at 1:45 P. M. The line of march will be as follows: The First Division will form line on west side of Bedford-avenue, right resting on Hewes-street. The Second Division will form line on east side of Bedford-avenue, left resting on Hewes-street. The Third, Fifth and Seventh Divisions will form on left of First Division, west side of Bedford-avenue. The Fourth, Sixth and Eighth Divisions will form on the left of the Second Division, on the east side of Bedford-avenue. The divisions will countermarch, preceded by a band of music, under direction of Grand Marshal J. L. BENNETT, assisted by his aids, G. B. GERMOND and L. D[illegible]. If the weather should prove unsuitable the parade will be omitted. The evening exercises will be held in the South Ninth-street Congregational Church, commencing at 8 o'clock.

FATAL RESULT OF A STREET BRAWL.—Four men named MATTHEW CULLEN, JAMES CULLEN, WM. ROONEY and MICHAEL FENEY, were arrested by the Forty-second Precinct Police on Monday morning, on the charge of having caused the death of Patrick QUINN, residing at No. 53 Green Lane, who, it appears, was attacked near the corner of Hudson-avenue, and Plymouth-street, shortly after 12 o'clock on Sunday night. It seems that the party who attacked him were under the influence of liquor, and one of them dealt him a blow which felled him to the ground. The attacking parties then fled, and QUINN was subsequently found lying on the sidewalk by the Police. He was conveyed to the Station-house, where he died. On a surgical examination, it was ascertained that he had been struck on the back of the head with some blunt instrument, which, in all probability, caused his death. Coroner LYNCH was notified and will make an investigation of the case. The accused have been committed to await the result of the inquest.

THE ATTEMPT TO SHOOT A LADY.—The prisoner, HARMAN KING, arrested on Saturday night for attempting to shoot his sister-in-law, Mrs. FRANCES L. KING, at No. 135 Fifth-street, E. D., was yesterday convicted of the offence before Justice DAILEY, and held to await the action of the Grand Jury. The witnesses testified that the prisoner fired two shots at Mrs. KING, both of which missed her, one lodging in the ceiling and another in the counter of the store. The prisoner, however, claimed that he only fired one shot, and stated that he meant to shoot the lady's husband, not herself; but her husband was not present at the time. KING states that he is 52 years of age, a native of New-York City, a builder of fire-engines by occupation, and is not guilty of the charge of felonious assault on which he stands committed.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—A very large meeting of the members of the Mercantile Library Association who are favorable to the "Harned-Bunce Ticket," was held last evening at No. 764 Broadway. Mr. C. F. ALLEN occupied the chair, and Messrs. HARNED, WEED and others addressed the gathering. The burden of the speeches was the alleged treachery of certain other members of the Association who had promised to support the Harned ticket until nearly the last moment, and then started an independent ticket, headed ALEXANDER RHIND for President, and GEORGE C. LEE for Vice-President. A warmly-contested election may, therefore, be looked for to-day. The polls will be opened at 8 o'clock this morning, and close at 9 o'clock this evening.

THE FATAL MISTAKE BY DRUG CLERKS.—Coroner LYNCH commenced an investigation yesterday morning into the circumstances attending the death of Mrs. MARY P. CHAMBERS, who was poisoned by an overdose of *nux vomica*, given by mistake on last Tuesday by drug clerks at the store of H. H. DICKINSON, corner of Montague and Hicks streets. Mrs. PARISH testified that she was the mother of the deceased, and that the medicine was procured at the store of Mr. DICKINSON. Her daughter refused at first to take the pills, as they were so much larger than those she had taken before, and were also soft. She finally took one, and when witness again visited her, she found her in convulsions. The examination is not concluded.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A meeting of the Board was held yesterday afternoon, C. P. SMITH, Esq., the President, in the chair. The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the subject of the annual estimate of school expenses for the ensuing year, submitted their report, stating that the amount required the coming year would be $400,000; of this sum $337,000 was for teachers' salaries, and $5,000 for Brooklyn orphan asylums, besides repairs for schoolhouses, &c., amounting to about $40,000. A resolution was passed appropriating $40,000 for the purchase of books for those children whose parents were too poor to buy them; shortly after which the Board adjourned.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The anniversary meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn will be held in Plymouth Church this evening, at 8 o'clock. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER and other eminent speakers are expected to address the meeting, and F. F. MULLER, Esq., will preside at the organ.

PICKPOCKETS AT A FUNERAL.—Yesterday afternoon while a merchant named L. WEIDERSTEN, of No. 144 Ewen-street, E. D., was attending the funeral of the late Mr. ZAZHARIASON, at Cypress Hill Cemetery, he had his pocket picked of a wallet containing $500 in bills.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LITTLE GIRL.—A child four years of age, named COVE[illegible], residing with her parents in Smith-street, near Conselyea, E. D., yesterday afternoon accidentally swallowed a small iron screw, which caused its death in a few moments.

NEW-JERSEY.

HUDSON COUNTY CIRCUIT—CRIMINAL TRIALS.—The criminal trials in the Hudson County Court were commenced yesterday, and the following cases were disposed of: Conrad Meyer, *alias* Carl Meyer, convicted for burglariously entering the public house of George Koman, at New-Durham, and stealing about $200 worth of property. Upon the rendition of the above verdict Meyer retracted his plea of not guilty on a second indictment for burglariously entering the house of James K. Brush, at New-Durham, and entered a plea of guilty. Two boys, James Lapham and Joseph Swan, were tried and convicted for burglariously entering a fish and fruit store in Jersey City and stealing a quantity of oranges and oysters. John F. Fletcher, colored, was tried and convicted for assault and battery on Policeman Killeen, while the latter was endeavoring to effect his arrest. Margaret Kirwan was convicted of petit larceny, and was recommended to the mercy of the Court. Andrew Braddock and George Walt were placed upon trial on an indictment for attempting to pass a worthless $5 bill of the Oil City Bank, after having been informed that the institution had failed. Pending their trial the Court adjourned for the day. The following persons were arraigned during the day: Joseph Ward, assault and battery; not guilty. Eliza Bare, indicted for concealing the birth of her infant, retracted her former plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty. James McNorton, larceny; not guilty. Francis McNamara, assault and battery on an officer; not guilty. Lawrence McBride, grand larceny; guilty. Wm. Rose, assault and battery; not guilty. Francis Madden, assault and battery; not guilty.

FATAL RESULT FROM A SODA-WATER FOUNTAIN EXPLOSION.—The young man, GEORGE J. HAGAMAN, who was injured on Saturday afternoon last by the explosion of a soda-water fountain in the drugstore of EDWARD STOUTENBERG, in Newark, died of his injuries on Sunday. Coroner SANDFORD held an inquest, and after taking the evidence of several witnesses, the jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death by the explosion of a soda-water fountain, on account of its having been imperfectly soldered, and that DRUMMOND & Co., who did the work, were censurable for not doing it perfectly; also, that Messrs. STOUTENBERG & LITTLE were censurable for not testing the fountain by hydraulic pressure. The jury also recommended the Common Council to pass an ordinance forbidding the use of these fountains within the city limits without being first so tested.

DEATH OF CITY MARSHAL ELLIS.—Mr. NATHANIEL ELLIS, aged 74 years, one of the most respectable citizens of Jersey City, and for the past thirty years City Marshal, died on Saturday night after an illness of brief duration. Mr. ELLIS was a veteran of the war of 1812-1814, serving in the Second Regiment United States Infantry, and was appointed to the general recruiting service from the Sergeant-majorship of that regiment. In 1837 he was appointed to the position of City Marshal, and ever since that time has been reëlected annually to the same position by acclamation. The Common Council held a special meeting yesterday, when a series of resolutions were adopted, and also a resolution inviting the various municipal bodies to attend the funeral from the Hedding M. E. Church, at 2 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon.

ROBBED BY A FRIEND.—A woman named JANE HACKETT, of No. 35 Commercial-street, Newark, was arrested yesterday charged with robbing Mrs. ALICE DAILY of $75. It is alleged the prisoner induced Mrs. DAILY to visit her house, and while there made her drunk on beer and then robbed her of the money which she had just received from her husband. Mrs. DAILY accused Mrs. HACKETT of the theft, when the latter procured her arrest and imprisonment for drunkenness. Mrs. DAILY upon being liberated caused Mrs. HACKETT'S arrest for robbery, and it was found that most of the money had been expended for dry goods.

BREVITIES.—A man employed as foreman in a large hat manufactory in Newark has been detected in defrauding the firm by false returns, and has made restitution in the sum of $1,300....A bridge over the Dundee dam at Passaic which had been constructed on an old abutment, has sunk and is now in the canal....The new Catholic Church at Hackensack will be dedicated on the 16th of June....The identity of the man found shot near New-Brunswick has not been discovered.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—An alarm of fire was caused early yesterday morning by the explosion of a can of phosphorous in Dr. MERCER'S drug-store, No. 224 Broad-street, Newark. The burning phosphorous caused a dense smoke and awakened the clerk, who gave an alarm. Damage by water about $100.

ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE.—About 12 o'clock on Saturday night, three ruffians effected an entrance into the residence of a married woman residing in Hudson-avenue, Bergen, and attempted to outrage her person. Her cries for help brought to her assistance some neighbors, when the ruffians made their escape without effecting their object.

A CHILD DROWNED.—A young son of JAMES LEWIS, residing at No. 107 Mill-street, Newark, while playing around Branch Brook, on Sunday, fell in and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. The body was recovered, and the County Physician gave a certificate for burial.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Monday, May 20.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT unchanged; little offering and no transactions. CORN dull at 90c. in bulk, and $1 sacked. OATS steady at 74c. RYE, $1 60@$1 70. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. WHISKY was held at 35c.; 32c. was offered. COTTON dull; Middling was offered at $2 44. MESS PORK, $22 50 for second class; best was held at $22 75. BULK MEATS were taken freely at 8c.@10c. BACON is in good demand; Clear Sides advanced ⅛c.; sales of 200 hhds. at 9c. for Shoulders, 11c. for Sides, and 12⅛c. for Clear Sides. LARD firm but quiet, at 12⅛c. BUTTER dull and tending downward; fresh, 23c.@24c. EGGS dull at 15c.@16c. LINSEED OIL, $1 47@$1 48. GOLD, 136¼, buying. EXCHANGE unchanged. MONEY is quiet, at 8c.@10c.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 20.

FLOUR dull and nominal at a decline of 25c.; Spring Extras, $12 50@$13 75. WHEAT dull at a decline of 2c.@4c.; No. 1 nominal at $2 85@$2 87; No. 2, $2 68@$2 70. CORN fairly active; sales at $1 @$1 01 for No. 1 and 93c.@94½c. for No. 2, closing at $1 01 for No. 1 and 93c. for No. 2. OATS firm at 70c.@71½c. RYE quiet at $1 51@$1 52 for No. 1 and $1 46@$1 47 for No. 2, in store. BARLEY inactive and nominal. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK, $22 75. LARD, 12¾c.@13c. CATTLE very dull and nominal. Live HOGS, $6 40@$6 70 for good to choice. RECEIPTS—8,500 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 88,000 bushels Corn, 8,500 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 58,000 bushels Corn, 39,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Monday, May 20.

FLOUR steady and unchanged, with less inquiry; sales 1,000 bbls. at Saturday's prices. RYE FLOUR dull at $9. WHEAT quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee Club was held at $3. CORN is quiet but irregular. OATS unchanged. BARLEY nominal. RYE was held at $1 70 for Canadian. PEAS are inactive. CORN MEAL, $2 75 ℔ 100 lbs., and $1 45 ℔ 50 lb. sacks. MILL FEED firm; Shorts are selling at $35; Shipstuffs at $40, and Middlings at $42@$43 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS are quiet; Peas, 10c. and Corn, 8½c., to New-York; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson, and $5 to Newburgh. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 55c.; to Albany, 40c.; to New-York by rail and river, 45c. LAKE IMPORTS—12,600 bushels Wheat, 8,500 bushels Rye. No shipments by Canal.

BUFFALO, Monday, May 20.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 8,500 bushels; Oats, 43,000 bushels; Rye, 27,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Corn, 98,000 bushels; Oats, 79,000 bushels. FREIGHTS weak. FLOUR quiet; sales 250 bbls. at $14 50 for Spring. WHEAT dull and unchanged; transactions very limited. CORN neglected; buyers awaiting lower prices; No. 1 New Chicago offered at $1 10, and one boat load New Chicago, per sample, sold at $1 08. OATS opened firm and closed lower; sales 23,060 bushels No. 2 Western at 78c.@78½c.; 10,000 bushels Ohio, early, at 81c. RYE in good demand and firm; sales at $1 75 for Western. MESS PORK, LARD and HIGHWINES quiet and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, May 20.

COTTON unchanged; Low Middlings, 25c.@26c.; sales, 2,500 bales; receipts, 2,146 bales; exports, 5,262 bales. LOUISIANA SUGAR—Low Fair, nominally 12c.; Choice, 13½c.@13¾c.; Cuba, No. 12, 12½c. MOLASSES, 72c. for Prime. FLOUR is extremely dull; Superfine was offered at $12@$12 50, with small sales. CORN dull and drooping; Yellow Mixed, $1 20@$1 25; White, $1 25. OATS are in demand, and small sales at 92½c.@95c. PORK dull and unchanged, at $24 25. BACON is in good jobbing demand; Shoulders, 9½c.; Rib Sides, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. LARD—no sales; held at 13c.@13½c. Gold, 135¾. Sterling, 46@49. New-York Sight Exchange, par@¼@½ ℔ cent. discount.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 20.

COTTON quiet, but steady; Middling Uplands 27½c. COFFEE—sales of prime Rio, which is scarce, at 18¾c.@19c., gold. FLOUR heavy and unchanged. WHEAT dull; sales of Pennsylvania Red at $3 05, and choice Maryland White, at $3 50@$3 55. CORN—sales 15,000 bushels at $1 15@$1 18 for White; Yellow, active and several cents higher; sales at $1 20@$1 23, mostly at the latter price; Mixed Western, $1 14. OATS active at 79c.@80c. PROVISIONS steady—Bulk Meats, Mess Pork and Lard firm. BACON unchanged; sales confined to jobbers. WHISKY in bond, $1 35; no sales.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Monday, May 20.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet. CORN declined 1c.; sales of No. 1 Wabash at $1 05@$1 06. OATS advanced 1c.; sales at 74c.@75c. RYE, $1 65. RECEIPTS of the week: 5,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 179,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS: 7,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 176,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley. IN STORE: 12,000 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Corn, 38,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 6,500 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Monday, May 20—1 P. M.

FLOUR in less demand; prices unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls. at $15 for No. 1 Spring; $16 for Red Winter; $17 for White, and $17 50@$18 for double Extra. WHEAT quiet; no sales. CORN and other grains nominal. MILLFEED firm; Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $40; Middlings, $42@$43 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 55c.; to Albany, 40c., and to New-York, by rail and river, 45c. CANAL FREIGHTS dull and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 20.

TOBACCO—Bright leaf is slightly higher; other grades are unchanged. COTTON dull at 24c.@25c. WHEAT declining; Superfine, $8 50@$9; Spring Double Extra, $13@$13 95; Fall do., $15@$16 75; sales at $3@$3 15 for good Fall; $3 20@$3 25 for Prime; $3 30@$3 40 for choice; $3 45 for Fancy. CORN declining; sales at $1 08@$1 10. OATS firmer at 88c.@93c. BARLEY and RYE are unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. WHISKY—no sales.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, May 20.

FLOUR dull; Double Extras, (country,) $13@$13 50; Extras, $12 62½. WHEAT declining; No. 1, $2 90; No. 2, $2 79; No. 3, $2 61. OATS, 72c.@72½c., closing weak for No. 1. CORN dull at $1 08@$1 09 for No. 1. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Oats, 4,500 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 1,700 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, May 20.

TOBACCO steady; sales of 23 hhds. at $3@$20. Superfine FLOUR dull at $9 75@$10 75. CORN, shelled, $1 08@$1 10, delivered, in the ear, in bulk, 85c.@90c. OATS, 80c.@81c. GROCERIES dull and unchanged. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. MESS PORK, $22 50. Lard, in tierces, 12½c. RAW WHISKY, free, $2 23.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, May 20.

COTTON steady; Middling Uplands, 24c.@25c.; receipts, 347 bales. CORN, $1 25@$1 30. OATS, 92c.@95c. MESS PORK, $23 50@$23 75. BACON—Clear Sides, 13c.@13½c. LARD, in kegs, 13½c.@14c. GROCERIES unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, May 20.

COTTON steady at 24c. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE quiet at 55c. RESIN quiet at $2 80@$6.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, May 20.

COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 25½c.; sales, 250 bales; receipts, 420 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, May 20.

COTTON is in fair demand and prices are easier; sales, 205 bales; receipts, 61 bales. Middling, 24c.@24½.

MOBILE, Ala., Monday, May 20.

COTTON easy; sales to-day 500 bales. Low Middlings, 24½c. Receipts, 119 bales.

CHARLESTON, Monday, May 20.

COTTON lower; Middling 25c.@26½c.; sales 150 bales; receipts 335 bales.

[Advertisement.]

AMERICAN PIANOS IN THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—The Paris correspondent of *Dwight's Journal of Music*, published at Boston, writes, under date of April 12:

"The sensation which our American Grand Pianos are producing here is something perfectly amazing. Those manufactured upon the European plan of construction are vastly superior to any which are made here, while those gotten up upon the new American system (STEINWAY'S OVERSTRUNG) have excited the wonder and admiration of the jury, the pianoforte-makers and the general public. The three leading manufacturers, Erards, Pleyel and Herz, have expressed their delight and surprise at these new products of American industry and skill, and Mr. Erard has requested permission to adopt the salient points of the new system. America has truly inaugurated a new era in pianoforte making.

"The Erard and Pleyel pianos are without doubt fine instruments, but there is lacking in them that volume and richness of tone which one finds in the American Grands."

[Advertisement.]

PANIC-STRUCK BEAUTY.—It is a terrible shock to a charming woman—indeed, to any woman—to find that her teeth are "beginning to go." Never will any human being who uses the fragrant SOZODONT, while the teeth are still sound, make *that* discovery. Even when decay has commenced, it immediately stops its progress.

[Advertisement.]

The Burglar Alarm Telegraph is in operation at No. 201 Broadway. No family should move out of town without seeing it. Seven years' experience without a failure. E. HOLMES.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 20—*In steamship Tripoli, from Liverpool*—W. P. Irwin, Mrs. Irwin, P. A. Bergsman, Mrs. Bergsman, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Wood, P. Wilbur, B. Levi, J. Monies, P. Hastell, H. Croston, and 533 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 38 | Sun sets..... 7 16 | Moon rises... 9 46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 22 | Gov. Island.10 11 | Hell Gate....11 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, May 20.

Cleared.

Steamship Nevada, (2,444 tons,) Smith, Greytown, North American Steamship Co.

Bark Howard, (Br.,) Saulnier, St. John, N. B., Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Aroostook, Bryant, Zaza, Miller & Houghton; La Creole, (Dutch,) Campbell, Curacao, Dovale & Co.; Albatross, (Br.,) Kraeger, Rotterdam, Sloman & Edye; Persia, (Br.,) Brown, Halifax, N. S., H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schooners F. Arthemius, Mitchell, Portsmouth, N. H., Snow & Richardson; Atlantic, Lockhart, Huntsport, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford; Enchantress, Blatchford, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.; George Deering, Willard, Portland, Me., A. Howes; O. C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

Sloop Blackstone, Jackson, Providence, G. N. Stranahan.

Arrived.

Steamship Tripoli, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool May 7, and Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. May 19, lat. 40 25, lon. 69 15, saw French steamship Ville de Paris, for Havre.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newborn, N. C., 70 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Norfolk, Vance, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Ship Casilda, Mayhew, Newport, Wales, April 4, and Lundy Island 8th, with railroad iron to Thos. Dunham. May 2, lat. 42 39, lon. 47 30, passed a large iceberg. April 29, Thos. Sharp, seaman, died. May 1, John Hansen, of Germany, seaman, fell from foretopsail-yard overboard, and was drowned.

Ship Emily Flinn, (of Liverpool,) Dimoline, Callao Jan. 12, via Hampton Roads 3 ds., with guano to Snow & Burgess. Passed Cape Horn Feb. 18, crossed the equator April 9; since then had light variable winds.

Bark Dorette, Schulken, of and from Bremen 36 ds., with mdse. and 324 passengers to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Experienced heavy weather E. of the Banks, stove bulwarks.

Bark Halfdan, (Norw.,) Sorby, Cardiff 70 ds., with coal, &c., to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Norton Stover, (of Harpswell,) Stover, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to Calvin Adams.

Bark R. W. Griffiths, (of Turks Island,) Drummond, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Gem, (of St. John, N. B.,) Campbell, Kingston, Jam., 20 ds., with logwood, &c., to P. I. Nevins & Son.

Brig N. Stevens, Sanders, Grand Menan 10 ds., with Spars to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig Humming Bird, Stevens, of and from Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Estelle, (of Annapolis,) Delap, Malaga 36 ds., with fruit, &c., to master.

Schr. Frank Walter, (of New-Haven,) Corson, Laguna 16 ds., with cotton, &c., to N. L. McCready & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Julia A. Ryder, for New-York; same day, saw schr. Mary E. Kellinger, towing in.

Schr. Wm. S. Baker, (of Gloucester,) Pierce, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall. May 16, lat. 25 25, lon. 74 25, spoke whaling schr. "Ellen Rizpah," of Provincetown, cruising; had 170 bbls. oil, and would be home in September.

Schr. Ontara, (of Machias,) Huntley, Cienfuegos 29 ds., with molasses to J. A. Simpson.

Schr. Elva, (of Nassau,) Knowles, Eleuthera 8 ds., with pineapples to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. Geo. Knox, Rabadan, Galveston 29 ds., with cotton to Tupper & Beattie.

Schr. Allen Lewis, Bennett, Booth Bay, with fish to Samuel Crowell & Son.

Schr. Southern Cross, (Br.,) George, Parrsboro, with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Queen of Clippers, (Br.,) Davison, Windsor 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Maria Jane, Maloney, St. Andrew's, N. B., 9 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Gun Rock, Boyd, Apple River, N. S., 8 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Mary Farrow, Congdon, Machias, with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Hero, Kelly, Salem, with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Ariadne, Robinson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Pacific, Wass, Addison, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. G. W. Whistler, Jr., Phinney, Boston, for Rondout.

Schr. F. J. Cummins, Sargent, Mount Desert, with spars.

Schr. Eli Townsend, Gardner, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. Nash, Seavy, Holmes' Bay, with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. T. P. Cooper, Weeden, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. Parker, Sr., Kelly, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. Johnson, Phinney, Portland, for Albany.
Schr. Almon Bacon, Crosby, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. Edwin, Frothen, Lubec, with fish.
Schr. Julia Smith, Briggs, Newport.
Schr. C. S. Hazard, Clark, Bridgeport.
Schr. S. W. Ponder, Lincoln, Taunton.
Schr. E. Williams, Cornish, Boston.
Schr. F. V. Turner, Graves, Boston, for Richmond.
Schr. Boston, Bearse, Boston.
Schr. N. Holmes, Northup, Newport.
Schr. T. C. Lyman, Hill, New-Haven.
Schr. H. Gibbs, Snow, Boston.
Schr. Avail, Dibbie, Providence.
Schr. C. S. Watson, Adams, Boston.
Schr. Compromise, Barlow, New-Bedford.
Schr. Eagle, Snow, New-Bedford.
Schr. Copia, West, Boston, for Rondout.
Schr. E. L. Hammond, Lawrence, Gloucester, fish.
Schr. G. Gillum, Chapman, Portland, with stone.
Schr. T. B. Smith, Vroman, New-Bedford.
Schr. A. T. Sipple, Hodges, Gloucester.
Schr. L. W. Pierce, ——, Fall River, for Newburgh.
Schr. Yankee Boy, Reeve, Providence.
Schr. Laconia, Merrill, Fall River.
Schr. Arctic, Haley, Providence.
Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Lewis, Portland.
Schr. J. Barrett, Nickerson, Boston.
Schr. Diadem, Benjamin, Providence.
Schr. Philanthropist, Warren, Bangor.
Schr. J. H. Deputy, Burgess, Portland, for Albany.
Schr. S. Mills, Tuttle, Black Rock.
Schr. Sultote, Dexter, Boston, for Rondout.
Schr. Texas, Champlin, Providence.
Schr. Zoe, Hall, Providence.
Schr. J. Goodspeed, Dart, Pawtucket.
Schr. Sarah, Cobb, Gloucester, with paving stones.
Schr. Republic, Driggs, Boston.
Schr. J. P. Ross, Paul, Taunton.
Schr. J. P. Wallace, Allen, Gloucester, with fish.
Schr. Niantic, Simmons, Taunton.
Schr. Jonas C. Chew, Deering, Taunton.
Schr. C. Carroll, Chase, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Empire, Matthews, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Anthony Kelly, Thomas, Yorktown.
Schr. Chincarora, Lyons, Virginia.
Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Providence.

BELOW—One bark, unknown.

SAILED—Steamship Great Republic, and anchored at Quarantine.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 20—Arr. steamers Roman, from Philadelphia; Nereus, New-York; Ashland, do.; barks Kembli, Cienfuegos; brigs Lily, Rotterdam; Mathilde, Marseilles; Glendale, Cienfuegos; Ella Maria, Sagua; Java, Matanzas; schrs. Herbert, Mayaguez; Maggie McNeil, Remedios; Ocean Pearl, Charleston.

Also arr. steamer Key West, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, May 20—Arr. Emman, from Philadelphia; schr. J. Leach, from Boston; schr. Helena, New-York; schr. Florence Rogers, New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 20—Arr. ship Premier, Callao, in Hampton Roads, with guano. She spoke on the 1st inst. whaling bark Falcon, of Salem.

The pilot-boat Coquette reports having boarded the following vessels: schrs. Victory and Pauline, from Nassau; brig Julia, from Porto Rico; brig Undine and bark Adelaide, from Rio Janeiro; brig Prestissimo, from Messina; brig Alfred, from Buenos Ayres for Baltimore. The ship Crimea, from Callao, is in Hampton Roads, with guano.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20—Arr. brig Mary C. Comery, from Sagua; schr. Jason, from Turks Island.

Spoken, &c.

Daybreak—schr., of Stockton, from Cardenas for Boston, May 1, lat. 29 25, lon. 73 45.

Rachel Seaman—schr., from New-Orleans for Boston, May 16, lat. 33 48, lon. 72 20.

Foreign Ports.

At Baracoa, May 10, schrs. Tyrola, wtg.; Chas. C. Warren, do.; Laura Dodd, do.; Mary M., do.; Sarah Merrill, Wild Gazelle, Laura Thorndike, Catawamteak, Sardinia, do.

At Kingston, Jam., April 30, schr. Sylvester, (Silver Star,) for New-York, ldg.

THE GREAT
UNITED STATES TEA WAREHOUSE,
NO. 30 VESEY-ST.,
Corner of Church-st., on the same block as the Astor House.
Have just received an invoice of the Shantung Moyune Young Hyson, and the Kiangsi Oolong Teas. These are the finest Teas of China, and take their names from the districts in which they are grown. They are used almost exclusively by the Imperial Court and high State officers, and are put up in China in one-pound packages, in a unique and beautiful style. We sell them in the original packages, the Hyson at $1 60 per pound, the Oolong at $1 30. They are the first that have reached this market, and can be procured only at our store.
We are selling one of the finest and freshest stocks of Teas in this City at cargo prices, thus saving to families from 50 cents to $1 per pound.

MAY, 1867.
DEVLIN & CO.
WILL OPEN THE SEASON WITH A SUPERB STOCK OF
ELEGANT CLOTHING.
Call and examine before purchasing. Prices low.
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

WOOD TURNERY.
Wood turning of every variety, either eccentric, concentric or regular, handles of every variety, shoe woods, croquet, &c.
JOHN N. BUNNELL, Unionville, Conn.,
Thirty-three miles from New-Haven via Canal R. R.

BEEBE'S RANGES
The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical, and sure bakers. Made, put up and warranted by JAMES, KIRTLAND & CO., Corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S ONE-PRICE HOUSE, Greenwich and Murray sts., and there you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour and everything else cheaper than at any store in New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 337, May 20, 1867.
51, 24, 12, 76, 59, 41, 30, 75, 2, 78, 69, 82, 33.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 338, May 20, 1867.
25, 13, 38, 50, 28, 16, 47, 68, 51, 60, 19, 30.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 261, May 20, 1867.
17, 26, 45, 22, 34, 9, 51, 78, 39, 66, 43, 57, 29.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 262, May 20, 1867.
39, 33, 5, 47, 52, 27, 41, 72, 61, 11, 74, 26.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 144, May 20, 1867.
31, 15, 53, 20, 14, 55, 49, 44, 48, 43, 47, 54.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 145, May 20, 1867.
62, 6, 40, 26, 47, 57, 59, 56, 65, 78, 13, 2, 7.
SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 154, May 20, 1867.
67, 64, 58, 50, 22, 48, 33, 45, 72, 36, 76, 28.
SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 155, May 20, 1867.
61, 7, 63, 24, 8, 36, 71, 53, 6, 28, 26, 37, 17.
W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.
McINTIRE & CO., No. 25 Chatham-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.—One hundred per cent. allowed on all investments. J. CL[illegible], Broker, No. 176 Broadway.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries; six per cent. commission allowed on all investments. B. NATHAN, No. 174 Broadway, and No. 77 Nassau-st.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries. WM. PEARSALL, No. 215 1st-st. and No. 3 Water-st., Williamsburgh.

PRIZES CASHED IN LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.—JAMES H. STURGES, Broker, No. 3 Park-place and No. 4 Division-st.